

ADJUST CLAIMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

MAY 5, 1828.

Read, and, with the bill, committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

JANUARY 6, 1832.

Reprinted by order of the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCoy, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate *“for adjusting the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States,”* made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to which was referred a bill from the Senate for adjusting the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, report:

That they have examined this bill, as also the items reported by the Committee of Military Affairs of the Senate, on which the bill is predicated, and do not concur in the opinion expressed by that committee, that the State of South Carolina is entitled to the remuneration asked for, and of consequence this committee think the bill ought not to pass.

The first item in the bill is for interest on advances in money, made by the State of South Carolina, for defence of that State, during the late war, in procuring arms and munitions of war, and for pay and provisions, and transportation for the militia called into service during said war, for defence of the State. This committee cannot better illustrate their views on the subject matter of this bill, than by a comparison of what was done by the State of South Carolina during that war, with what was done by other States during the same period; and stating what has been done by special acts of legislation since the war, in favor of other States of the confederacy, and the rules of settlement applied to all the States, in the settlement of their accounts against the United States.

It will be seen by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, that the memorial of Alexander Speer, Comptroller General for the State of South Carolina, on behalf of that State, is referred to, as enumerating the claims of that State against the United States. This document is not among the papers referred to this committee; therefore, they can only have reference to the report of the committee above referred to, for the subject matter which induced the passage of this bill by the Senate. By the report referred to, it appears that, at the commencement of the late war, the State

of South Carolina had the funds of that State invested in stock of a bank called the State Bank of South Carolina, from which she drew the whole of the advances made during said war, and on which she now claims interest on such portions of her accounts as have been allowed heretofore, or may hereafter be allowed, by the United States. Several special acts have been passed since the close of the late war, directing interest to be paid to certain States and corporations, for advances of money made to prosecute that war, to wit: Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York, and the city of Baltimore; but in all those acts, the amount of interest directed to be paid was confined to such part of the advances made, as had been actually borrowed by those States, &c., and on which those States had paid interest up to the time the sums so borrowed had been refunded to such States; and in those cases, the States were bound so show that such loans were actually expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the sums allowed and repaid to those respective States by the accounting officers of the United States. Virginia was the first State which asked of the United States payment of interest on moneys advanced and expended for the use and benefit of the United States during that war. That State had advanced largely, upwards of \$2,000,000, during the war; first, out of her treasury; second, by borrowing from banks; and third, by additional taxes levied on her citizens. Of the sum stated above, only \$100,000 had been refunded to her at the close of the war, and that sum near the close of the war. When Virginia resorted to loans, she, at the same time, resorted directly to taxes on her people, to repay the money obtained by loans. The annual taxes of that State, for State purposes, were, at the commencement of the war, about \$300,000; and, at the close of said war, were but little short of \$1,000,000: yet Virginia has received no interest on her advances, except that portion which she borrowed, and on which she paid interest. This committee are unable to see any difference in principle between the advances made by South Carolina, and those made by Virginia. The first took the funds of her citizens invested in bank, and the latter took, first from her treasury, and the balance directly from the pockets of her citizens, by taxes; and surely, if one is entitled to interest, the other is equally entitled.

A considerable portion of the advances made by the State of Virginia has been disallowed by the accounting officers of the United States, as has been those made by South Carolina; and more or less has been disallowed in nearly all the claims of States who made advances, and incurred expenditures during that war, in the settlement of their claims, and for like reasons; and the same rule of settlement has extended to all. These disallowances will be found in all the State claims: in some instances, claims are made for payments made to State officers, for services rendered, where it cannot be shown that they were in the service of the United States; in others, greater sums have been paid than the laws of the United States, or the rules and regulations for the army of the United States, authorized; in others, a want of vouchers to show that the money had been expended for the use and benefit of the United States, and if so, to whom, and for what. Those claims are all in progress of settlement, and are paid when vouchers are produced which will justify their allowance. This committee will here take occasion to say, that it has not been the practice of this Government to pay interest on accounts, and they think it would be highly inexpedient to do so, except in peculiar cases. Nor can this committee see any just reason why the officers and soldiers of the United States' army, or of the militia, whose monthly pay (as is

notoriously the fact) was withheld from them months, and in many instances in the militia, for years, are not equally entitled to interest with the States who made advances of money: nor is the reasoning less weak in favor of every individual, on the final settlement of whose account a balance shall appear to be due, who should not have interest from the date of the advance made, which caused such balance in his favor. Hence, Congress, in passing the laws heretofore referred to, directing interest to be paid to the States before named, restricted it to the sums actually borrowed and expended for the use and benefit of the United States, and to the interest actually paid; and, in the case of Virginia, not that much, because Virginia, in some instances, paid more than the legal interest, and only received legal interest from the United States.

The second item in this bill is for arms furnished to the militia, while in service during the late war, under the plea, "that, at the commencement of the late war, South Carolina was nearly destitute of all means of defence, except such as were furnished by the State herself; that the United States had not provided, and were unable to provide, cannon balls, muskets, powder, &c.; that, during the said war, that State purchased, muskets, rifles, cannon balls, &c." for which payment is asked, whether the articles were delivered to the United States, or retained by the State, on an assumed principle, that, in war, the United States are bound to furnish all arms and munitions of war for defence of the several States. This committee think this assumption not warranted by either the law of the United States, or the practice, by the several States, under the law of the United States. As early as 8th of May, 1792, Congress, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, provided by law for arming the militia of the several States, by obliging each militiaman to furnish himself with a stand of arms. See chap. 134, vol. 2, United States' Laws. In many of the States, this law, if not literally, has been substantially complied with; 1st, by obliging the militiamen to procure arms at their own expense, so far as practicable; and, 2d, by applying the funds of the State to the purchase or manufacture of arms of all descriptions, to such extent as to enable the State, in that respect, to meet any emergency that might happen. Take the State of Virginia again for contrast: that State commenced as early as the year 1795, by purchasing arms; and, 2dly, erected a manufactory and foundry at great expense, and carried on this manufactory until she had on hand arms, both great and small, say muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, with all the apparatus thereto belonging, to make the article complete for use, as also, a large park of artillery, *including largely of cannon ball*. At this time, that State has in her arsenals, 60,000 muskets and rifles, over and above what she has distributed among her militia. At the commencement of the late war, that State had arms in abundance, and to loan to the United States. This committee can see no reason for paying to South Carolina, to the extent asked, for muskets, rifles, and cannon ball, when other States, which have incurred much greater expense, are left unnoticed, unless the United States propose to break down all former practice of this Government, in relation to arms and other munitions of war, and compensate all the other States for moneys expended in procuring like articles. This committee still adhere to the old-fashioned notion, that each State owes something to itself; and that each is bound, so far as relates to the militia, to incur expenditures, and may have use for arms for State purposes. It will be seen that the agent of the State of South Carolina has insisted on the settlement of this

war account for arms, and to have money in lieu of that portion of arms due the State, procured by the United States under the appropriation of \$200,000 annually, in aid of arming the militia, and the committee who reported this bill urged the same view, recommending, as South Carolina does not want the arms due her in settlement of the war account, that money should be paid in lieu. It will be seen, on examining this claim, that a certain number of arms, belonging to the State of South Carolina, on discharging detachments of militia, was given over into the care and keeping of the officers of the United States; that others were carried off by the militia, or otherwise lost to the State, as was the case in many others of the States; to that extent the United States have considered claims just, and to be repaid in arms. On settlement of these accounts, where the United States had loaned arms to *States*, or where United States' arms had been delivered into the care of State officers, the same rule of settlement has been applied to all the States, and the committee see no cause why it should be relaxed in favor of South Carolina. Communications from Lieut. Col. Bomford, of the Ordnance Department, to the committee, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the printed statement of the account in the pamphlet, will show the extent of the claim for arms, and the balance in arms due to South Carolina; and document marked A, will show the rules by which all those accounts for arms have been settled: that there is, as per final settlement, due to South Carolina, 2,489 muskets, ready to be delivered to order of the Governor of that State, when he shall designate the place for delivery; the printed pamphlet will show that, in relation to the cannon ball and shot, they are of little value to South Carolina or the United States, being unfit for use, and, if otherwise, they are not a proper charge against the United States, further than what was used of them, if any.

The fourth item being for transportation, in this particular the committee of the Senate are mistaken, when they say: "that South Carolina has only been allowed pay for eight wagons and teams to a regiment, in the settlement of her accounts." A letter from the Third Auditor, marked B, will show that payment has been made by the late Secretary of War, for eighteen wagons and teams for transportation of Colonel Tucker's regiment, which consisted of only 550 men, on his certificate of their necessity; and, no doubt, with like evidence, others will be paid, if any such necessity existed; and if there be no other evidence to that point, it is *assumed*, that, in all other cases, like causes existed.

The fourth item is for payment to certain staff officers of the State for their services in expending or disbursing money for those arms and accoutrements procured by that State during the war, but not in the service of the United States. The committee will only say, in reply to this item, that such claim may be made in favor of every State, for all persons, either in peace or war, who are employed by such State to purchase arms and munitions of war; and that, in no case, is it a proper charge against the United States.

The committee recommend that the bill be rejected.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 22, 1828, MR. HARRISON MADE THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the Memorial of Alexander Speer, Comptroller General of South Carolina, praying, for, and in behalf of the said State, for interest on her advances during the war, and also for the payment of certain accounts which have been heretofore disallowed, report:

That the memorial of the Comptroller General, for and in behalf of the State of South Carolina, sets forth, that, for several years past, that State has made continual application at the proper departments of the National Government, for the adjustment of those claims which result from her disbursements for national defence during the late war; that, in those applications, she has been, in a great measure, unsuccessful; and that a large portion of her accounts remain unsettled, which cannot be adjusted otherwise than by the intervention of Congress; and that the State has, therefore, determined to bring the subject before that body, relying with confidence on being refunded the money which she advanced at the hour of the country's utmost need.

The claims of South Carolina, as set forth in the memorial, embrace, 1st, and principally, interest on her advances during the war; and, 2dly, sundry items of expenditure which have been disallowed by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, for reasons set forth by him on the account itself, and to which the committee will presently advert. In investigating these claims, the committee have received the testimony of gentlemen well acquainted with the situation of South Carolina during the war, and with all the circumstances under which the advances were made; and they will now proceed to state, as briefly as possible, all the facts established before them, and which they deem necessary to a clear understanding of the merits of the claim in question.

It appears that, at the time, and for a long time after the war was declared, the State of South Carolina was nearly destitute of all means of defence, except such as were furnished by the State herself. Except in the harbor of Charleston, there were no fortifications; and even there the forts were in bad condition, and unprovided with the munitions of war. The United States had not provided; and, as it appears, were unable to provide, powder, cannon balls, muskets, or any of the materials essential to the successful defence of that important point. So complete was the destitution in all these respects, that it was proved to the committee by the United States officer, who, for two years, commanded all the troops in the harbour of Charleston, that, at one period, while a British naval force was actually in sight of the forts, the whole of the supplies on that station were found to be insufficient to have enabled the garrison to fire a single round; and that, though these matters were earnestly represented to the proper officers, but two small supplies (and those wholly inadequate to the object) were ever received. It was further proved to the committee, that the National Government being unable to supply arms and ammunition adequate to the defence of the maritime frontier of South Carolina; having no muskets to put into the hands of the militia called out for that purpose; and being, moreover, unable to furnish the necessary funds to maintain the troops in the actual service of the United States, the State (made acquainted with these facts) found

herself called upon to supply those deficiencies. The State of South Carolina, faithful to her own honor, and zealous in the discharge of her duty as a member of the Union, did not hesitate a moment on the course to be pursued in such an emergency; and it appears that the Legislature unanimously "*Resolved, cordially to support the General Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, until a peace could be obtained on honorable terms, and cheerfully to submit to every privation that might be required to accomplish that great object.*"

In the spirit of that resolution, the State proceeded to establish manufactories of arms and of cannon balls, and made purchases of all the munitions of war. She appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of the maritime frontiers; ordered a brigade of State troops to be enlisted, clothed and equipped, and to be then offered to the Federal Government; and, at her own expense, called out the militia, from time to time, and marched them to the various points menaced by the enemy. To that portion of the militia actually mustered into the service of the United States, the State furnished arms, and, in some instances, provisions and blankets; and she caused to be deposited in the arsenals at Charleston, large supplies of cannon balls, for the defence of that harbor; and it is proved that the State went so far as to advance, as her quota of the direct tax, a large sum of money, long before the tax was imposed by Congress, which was paid over to General Pinckney, and applied to the support of the troops in the service of the United States. In making these expenditures, under the superintendence of State officers, (all of whom were necessarily without experience,) it of course happened that the rules prescribed by the United States on such subjects, were often overlooked or violated. Indeed, they were, in many cases, unknown, and, under the circumstances in which the State was placed, could not have been strictly adhered to. In this patriotic course of conduct, the State of South Carolina steadily persevered up to the conclusion of peace. At the termination of hostilities, she made up her accounts, and sent an agent to Washington to come to a settlement with the United States. It is proper to be here observed, that, of the various expenditures by the State for military purposes, during the war, it appears that a considerable proportion thereof has been exclusively borne by the State, and that remuneration therefor has not been demanded of the United States. In making this discrimination, the State seems to have taken entirely upon herself that portion of her expenditures which she supposed might perhaps not have been incurred by the United States, even if the funds of the General Government had been adequate to the exigency, and to have charged to the Federal Government only those which that Government was clearly bound to supply, and which they had altogether failed to furnish. Of the claims presented against the United States, large sums have been rejected, amounting to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, which it is the object of the memorialist to obtain through the intervention of Congress. The accounts allowed by the proper officers of the Treasury Department, as well as those disallowed, with the reasons therefor, have been carefully examined by the committee. Many of the items are comparatively of small amount; and, in relation to most of them, it is believed that, by the aid of additional vouchers, they may be adjusted at the Treasury. But, in relation to several large items, which have been disallowed, not for want of proper vouchers, but from their being considered inadmissible charges, under the existing rules of the department, redress can only be obtained from an act of the National

Legislature. These items the committee will now proceed to consider in their order.

1st. The first claim is for *interest* on so much of the advances of the State during the war, as have been or may be recognised and paid by the United States. On this point it appears that, at the time these advances were made, the State, being unable to meet the various demands on the Treasury by taxes upon her citizens, drew the whole amount from a fund which she had previously invested in an incorporated bank, and on which she was then receiving an average interest of nearly 12 per cent. Interest has heretofore been allowed by special acts of Congress, to several States, on similar advances, where the money was borrowed from banks, or where a previous promise to pay interest was made by an officer of the General Government. The committee are clearly of opinion that the principle involved in the former class of cases applies to the advances by South Carolina; and they can conceive no substantial difference between the payment of interest and the loss of interest, by a State, on moneys applied to the service of the United States. In the case before us, the claim is rendered still stronger by the amount of the loss having greatly exceeded the usual interest of money, which alone, however, is now claimed by South Carolina. With respect to the claim of some of the States, arising from a previous promise to pay interest, the committee, while they of course admit the obligation arising from such a promise, can by no means admit that advances, under circumstances equally meritorious, are less entitled to favor, because made without any previous stipulation whatever. In every view of the subject, therefore, the committee are of opinion that the State of South Carolina is clearly entitled to the usual interest for these advances.

2d. The next claim is for the *arms* furnished by the State to the militia in the service of the United States. This account has been adjusted at the Ordnance Department; and the number and character of the arms due to the State, are duly certified by the proper officer. The State, however, claims to be paid the value of the arms, *in money*; while the War Department, having no funds at its disposal applicable to that object, can only discharge the debt in *kind*. It appears, that the State of South Carolina caused the arms in question to be manufactured, or purchased, at an expense of from 15 to 17 dollars per stand; that the present contract price is twelve dollars; and that the State, though at the time the arms were furnished, she stood greatly in need of them, has now no use for them whatever. As the State is willing to receive payment for those arms at the present contract price, the committee can see no possible objection to their receiving the money in lieu of the arms, especially as this arrangement will cost the Government nothing—it only being necessary to lessen, to an equal amount, the number hereafter to be manufactured.

3d. The next claim is for *cannon balls*, manufactured by the State, in consequence of no supplies being furnished by the United States, and when essential to the defence of Charleston. These cannon balls were, it appears, rejected by the Ordnance Department, in consequence of their not being exactly conformable to a standard established by that department. The evidence before the committee being conclusive, to show that, at the time these balls were manufactured by the State, the United States had not furnished, and were unable to furnish them, and that the harbor of Charleston was almost defenceless; and it further appearing that the State used the best means within its power, at the time, to procure them of a suitable kind and pro-

per quality, it is deemed just and reasonable, that the State should be refunded the amount paid for said cannon balls.

4th. The next item of the claim is for *transportation*. On this point, it appears that, in marching troops to the places of rendezvous, it was often found necessary to employ a greater number of wagons than is allowed by the regulations of the army. In some instances, ten or twelve wagons have been found necessary to enable a regiment to reach its place of destination; and it is stated that the number actually found necessary, and no more, were paid for by the State; while she has been allowed, in the settlement of her accounts, only eight to each regiment. The committee are of opinion that under the circumstances of the case, the State of South Carolina ought to be remunerated for the expenses thus necessarily incurred for transportation.

5th. The next item of the claim is for the amount of compensation actually paid by the State to the Paymaster General, Commissary General, and other staff officers of the militia, employed by the State in making the expenditures which have been or may be recognised as chargeable to the United States. It appears that the State of South Carolina, thrown in a great measure on her own resources, and compelled to call out her militia, and to provide transportation, arms, and munitions of war of every description, had no alternative but to use the officers of its own staff for these purposes. Compensation was allowed to these officers by the State, as a matter of course; and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it appears to the committee reasonable, that the expenses thus incurred for the benefit of the United States, should be refunded.

6th. The last item taken into consideration by the committee was for *blankets*, which, it appears, were furnished by the State, to a regiment of militia actually in the service of the United States. It appears that the officers of the regiment united in a memorial to the Legislature of South Carolina, representing that many of the men under their command were entirely destitute of blankets, and were therefore exposed, not only to great suffering, but to the loss of health, and even of life itself. The Legislature humanely interposed, and appropriated \$7,500, which was applied to supply those men with blankets who were destitute of that necessary article. The account for the blankets thus furnished has been rejected by the United States, on the ground that the troops, in the case in question, having been called out only for *six months*, were not entitled to blankets by the regulations of the army. Though the conduct of the Legislature of South Carolina, in this instance, is certainly worthy of high commendation, yet, as blankets have, in no instance, been allowed to troops in the service of the United States, called out for six months only, the committee feel constrained to decide against the claim.

Having gone through all the items of the claim, which it was supposed could be properly investigated by the committee, they beg leave to report a bill, (in conformity with the principles herein set forth,) for the payment of interest to the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes.

DOCUMENTS.

PART I.

Statements and Letters showing the circumstances under which the advances were made, for which reimbursement is claimed by the State of South Carolina.

- 1st. Extracts from the Message of Governor Alston to the Legislature, with the accompanying papers marked A. B. C. D.
- 2d. Report of Committee on Foreign Relations.
- 3d. Statement of Colonel William Drayton, late a Colonel in the army of the United States, then commanding the troops in the harbor of Charleston.
- 4th. Statement of Gen. Tucker, now a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.
- 5th. Statement of Colonel Robert Y. Hayne, now a Senator of the United States, Quartermaster General of South Carolina, during the late war.

PART II.

Statement of the drafts on the banks, by the State of South Carolina, out of which the advances were paid.

PART III.

Documents in support of the claim for arms and cannon balls, numbered from 1 to 6.

PART IV.

Documents in support of the claim for blankets.

PART V.

- 1st. The rejected items of the account presented by the State of South Carolina, with the reasons for such rejection.—E.
- 2d. The account acknowledged and paid by the United States.—F.
- 3d. Summary of the claims of the State.—G.

PART I.

Extracts from a message, No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, delivered to both branches of the Legislature, Sept. 16, 1813.

“FELLOW-CITIZENS: Sensible of the inconveniences to which many of you would be subjected by a meeting at this season, it was with unaffected concern that I found myself constrained to exercise the constitutional power of convening you. But, while a just regard to the duties devolved upon me rendered the exercise of that power unavoidable, I had too much confidence in your patriotism not to feel assured that all private considerations would be lost in your devotion to the public service. The period in which we live is a period of sacrifices; and it becomes men, worthy of the splendid destiny allotted to our beloved and favored country, not only to make them, but to make them with cheerfulness.

“From these ravages, so essentially disgraceful to those who have committed them, South Carolina has, hitherto, been happily exempt; nor is it probable, from the nature of her sea-coast, that she will, at any time, be much exposed to them. Accessible at two or three points only, by the larger vessels of the enemy, the judicious application of a very moderate force would place us beyond the reach of any serious injury. But, while our coast is thus unfriendly to the operations of ships of the line, or even frigates, indented with numerous bays and inlets, it leaves us vulnerable at many points by the light cruisers of the enemy. Of this, advantage has not failed to be taken. While the blockading squadrons, generally stationed before our ports, rendered all outward communications imminently hazardous, if not impracticable, privateers and armed barges, fitted out for the occasion, have, at different intervals, infested every sound and inlet from the Savannah to Winyaw. At one time, all water communication with Charleston, whether from the northern or southern districts, was completely cut off; not the smallest craft could pass without risk of capture. The inconveniences to which our fellow-citizens generally, and the serious losses to which many of them were thus subjected, could not fail to excite a proper interest. Sensible of the importance of preserving safe, at least, the inland coasting trade, and justly apprehensive that these inroads, if permitted with impunity, would be extended from our waters to our shores, I felt it incumbent upon me to lose no time in adopting measures for repressing them. To effect this, a suitable number of cannon, adapted to the purpose, were directed to be mounted on travelling carriages, and detachments from the militia, under the command of Lieut. Col. Youngblood, ordered to take post at the most exposed points. Considering the co-operation of a certain naval force indispensable to the full attainment of the object in view, application (of which A is a copy) was, at the same time, made to the Navy Department for such number of gun boats and barges as were deemed adequate to the purpose. To this application no official answer has yet been returned; but informal assurance has been received, that the naval force allotted to this State will be increased, as soon as circumstances shall permit. Believing it incumbent upon the General Government to provide for the defence of each member of the Union, representations (marked B) were also addressed to the War Department, in the hope of inducing such an addition to the regular troops here as might obviate alike the inconvenience and expense of calling out the militia, unless in the event of a serious descent. The answer of Mr. Secretary Armstrong (marked C,) will sufficiently impress upon you the expedi-

ency of providing, from our own resources, such means as shall be deemed requisite to our better security.

"There is another subject, intimately connected with the business of defence, which I avail myself of this occasion to bring to your view. It is the want of a manufactory of arms in this State. During a time of peace, there was little difficulty in procuring arms, either from the other States or from Europe; at present, the difficulty amounts almost to an impracticability. It is suggested to you, how far it may be prudent either to establish such a manufactory, at the expense and under the direction of the State, or to extend to them such patronage as may induce a similar establishment by individuals.

"Aware of the general solicitude, at this season, for an early return to your families and friends, and as another opportunity of communicating with you will so soon present itself, I forbear to offer for your consideration any other subjects, by the short postponement of which the public service will sustain no injury.

"I beseech the merciful and almighty Disposer of Events to have you under His protection, and to direct your deliberations to the honor, the happiness, and the true interests of our beloved country.

"JOSEPH ALSTON.

"COLUMBIA, Sept. 16, 1813."

(A.)

Letter from Governor Alston to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 30, 1813.

SIR: The frequent representations made by my predecessor to the department over which you preside, cannot have left you unapprised of the very defenceless condition of the sea coast of this State. The policy and necessity of extending to us the aid of the General Government, were so obvious, that it was not unreasonably expected they would, before this, have obtained for us your consideration. As other matters, however, doubtless more urgent, if not more important, seem to have occasioned our situation to be overlooked, I beg leave, very respectfully, but very earnestly, to invite your attention to it.

From the nature of our coast, it is only at one or two points that any thing is to be apprehended, except the predatory attacks of light vessels. Aided by the local facilities of defence, the judicious distribution of a few gun-boats and barges would have rendered us secure. The utmost vigilance of the enemy's squadrons could only have intercepted our foreign and outward coasting trade. The inland navigation, from North Carolina to Georgia, would have been carried on without interruption. The advantages of preserving the inland navigation thus open and free from annoyance, are too apparent to require comment; they are, nevertheless, under the present state of things, completely lost to us. Encouraged by the strange apathy exhibited on this interesting subject, and fully apprised that *not a single measure of defence has been adopted*, the enemy have gradually extended their depredations to almost every creek and inlet on the coast. The smallest barge can no longer pass from Georgetown to Charleston, or from Charleston to Beaufort or Savannah, without imminent danger of capture. In a little

time, there is every reason to apprehend, these depredations will be extended still further. Georgetown, the *entrepot* of the finest and richest part of South Carolina, which receives for exportation all the productions of the Waccamaw, Little Pee Dee, Great Pee Dee, Black river, and Sampit, may, at this moment, be burnt or laid under contribution by a privateer of a single gun. Bull's bay, which completely commands the inland navigation to this city from the northern parts of the State and North Carolina, is at present entered by the most inconsiderable barges of the enemy with impunity: indeed, it is but a few days since that the squadron of light vessels blockading our harbor, very leisurely watered and obtained supplies of fresh provisions on Bull's island. Apprised in time of their intention, a plan was immediately formed for intercepting them, which, there is every reason to believe, would have eventuated not only in making prisoners of the watering parties, but in the capture of two brigs. On consulting, however, with Com. Dent, I had the mortification to find, that, under late instructions from you, the loan to the State of even a single barge was peremptorily interdicted. I need not add that the contemplated enterprise was necessarily abandoned.

Stono Inlet, which commands the rear of Charleston, through which the enemy, in four hours after entering it, might fire the city without the smallest risk to himself, is at present open to the most contemptible invader.

North Edisto Inlet, a few miles only more remote from Charleston, is similarly situated. Surrounded with valuable and highly improved settlements, the smallest privateer might run up, and, in the course of six or eight hours, destroy property to the amount of 100,000 dollars.

St. Helena Sound, which receives Pon Pon, Ashepoo, and Combahee rivers, has been, and, without some more efficient exertions, will doubtless continue to be, the scene of frequent and considerable depredations. One or two small schooners of the United States are occasionally on this station; but, as it is well known to the enemy that they are frequently obliged to visit Beaufort and Charleston, their movements are watched, and the moment of departure is the signal for some new capture.

The constant danger to which Beaufort is exposed is scarcely less than that of Georgetown. At each of these places there is a thing *called a fort*, but at neither have the United States *a single cannon ball or a pound of powder*. Were these forts, however, even properly constructed, and properly provided with the munitions of war, they would still afford a very incompetent protection. The one at Georgetown, from its situation, could only bring its guns to bear upon the enemy for a moment; the one near Beaufort, could only be engaged with an enemy who should encounter it from choice: for the navigation of Broad river is even better than that of Port Royal river; and an enemy, by ascending the former, might effect a landing at about a mile from the town, without the slightest possible interruption from the fort.

This, sir, is a short sketch of our situation. Under the expectation that it would, before this, have engaged the attention of the General Government, I have, hitherto, forborne to avail myself of the resources of the State; but the late frequent depredations of the enemy, and the just apprehension that these depredations will become still more serious and extensive, render more decisive measures, in my opinion, indispensable. I have ordered out, therefore, to the most exposed points of our coast, detachments of State troops, which preparations are made to increase as occasion shall require. To give complete efficiency to this force, however, either as regards the de-

fence of the coast, or especially the protection of the inland navigation, it is essential to obtain for it the co-operation of a certain number of gun-boats and barges. From the local circumstances which distinguish most of the inlets I have mentioned, fixed batteries could not be rendered of much avail without an expense so enormous that it would not be expedient to incur it. A comparatively trivial sum, on the other hand, appropriated to the species of defence suggested, would afford an ample security. With ten or twelve gun-boats, (attended each by a barge or two) and as many hundred men, judiciously distributed on our coast, Charleston would be the only point of any solicitude to us. Requiring so little, will it be too much, sir, for the State of South Carolina to expect that that little will not be withheld? Addressing myself to your department, I allude, of course, only to the gun-boats and barges. I beg leave merely to add, that, should circumstances render it impracticable at present to allot more to this quarter, even two gun-boats stationed in Winyaw, two in Bull's bay, as many at the junction of Broad and Port Royal rivers, and the two schooners now in that neighborhood, constantly stationed in St. Helena's Sound, would constitute an auxiliary force not a little to be desired.

I have the honor to be, sir,

With great respect and consideration,

Your obedient, &c.

(B.)

CHARLESTON, 31st May, 1813.

SIR: The copies I have the honor to enclose, of my communications to Maj. Gen. Pinckney and Col. Drayton, commanding the United States' troops at this station, will explain to you the measures I have deemed it expedient to adopt, for the better defence of our coast. Relying upon the protection of the General Government, I have hitherto considered it unnecessary to avail myself of the resources of the State; *existing circumstances, however, have rendered a resort to those resources indispensable.* A reference to my letter to Gen. Pinckney, will show the situation in which the important posts of Georgetown and Beaufort had been left. In the four forts defending the harbor of Charleston, which no military man would consider properly garrisoned with less than 2,500 men, there are not, at this moment, more than 400; of which number, I am officially informed, there are 180 fit for duty. With the enemy almost daily on our coast, and, as hourly occurrences demonstrate, perfectly informed of our situation, it is only matter of astonishment, that the outward posts of Fort Moultrie and Fort Johnson, which are totally unprotected in their rear, have not, before this, been carried by assault, and the cannon spiked.

Except at this place and Port Royal, the nature of our coast affords sufficient protection against the larger vessels of the enemy; but it is so indented with bays and inlets, that it is assailable at almost every point, by light cruisers and privateers. This description of vessels have already commenced their depredations, and there is every reason to believe, will extend them, if not repressed, still further. To afford protection to the most exposed parts of the coast, and to preserve the inland navigation, as far as

shall be practicable, free from interruption, a detachment of State troops has been ordered out, who will form a chain of posts between Charleston and Beaufort. Another detachment will be stationed on Bull's Island, which, completely commanding the inland coasting trade, from the northern parts of this State and North Carolina to Charleston, it is of the utmost consequence should be closed against the enemy. Aided by ten or twelve gun boats, with a suitable number of barges, 1000 or 1200 men, judiciously posted, will leave us nothing to apprehend. Should the representations made to the Secretary of the Navy, obtain for us the small naval force desired, Charleston will be the only point about which any solicitude will be felt. This solicitude, which is general, and well founded, compels me earnestly to invite your attention to the very inefficient number of regular troops allotted to the defence of our Capital: the propriety of protecting the coast generally, by other troops than militia, is also respectfully submitted to your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir,
With high respect and consideration,
Your obedient servant,

JOS. ALSTON.

The Hon. J. ARMSTRONG, *Secretary of War.*

(C.)

The Secretary of War to the Governor of South Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 21st June, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of May 31, and to inform you that the subject of sea-board defence, generally, is now *before Congress*. When the means are granted by that body, I shall have the pleasure to communicate with your Excellency, relative to measures for the further protection of South Carolina.

I beg you to accept the assurances of the great respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

J. ARMSTRONG, &c.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR of South Carolina.

(D.)

Letters from Governor Alston to Colonel Drayton and Gen. Pinckney.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLESTON, May 31, 1813.

SIR: In consequence of the removal, from this harbor, of so many of the United States' troops, I have deemed it expedient to order out a detachment of the militia, under the command of Major Howard, consisting of

two companies of artillery, two companies of infantry, one rifle company, and one troop of cavalry. These troops, intended as a reinforcement to your command, are now ready to march, and will assume any position you shall point out. Major Howard has instructions to place himself under your command, and conform, on all occasions, to your orders.

Col. DRAYTON, of the *United States' Army*.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLESTON, *May 29, 1813.*

SIR: Having been informed, by Colonel Drayton, of the *very exposed situation of the forts in this harbor, in neither of which there are forty men fit for duty*, and as the cruisers of the enemy are daily on the coast, sometimes *sounding the bar*, I have deemed it expedient, and conformable to the spirit of the communication I had the honor of receiving from you just before your departure from this place, to issue the enclosed general order. Col. Drayton, who, in the obvious facility with which either Fort Moultrie or Fort Johnson might be carried by a handful of the enemy, perceives how much both his reputation as an officer, and the safety of the city, are involved, and is therefore anxious to be reinforced, informs me, nevertheless, that he has no orders on the subject, and has neither been vested with authority to receive the detached militia into the service of the United States, nor even to provide them, while on duty, with rations. Presuming that Col. Drayton's not having been apprized of your communication to me, so far at least as related to his co-operation, nor furnished with corresponding orders, was merely the result of the pressure of other business which must have occupied your attention; and believing it essential that the reinforcement detached should not be delayed, I have not hesitated to direct the Commissary General of this State to provide for the detachment, the same supplies as are provided for troops of the United States. Reimbursement for the advances thus ordered on account of the General Government, can be made on your return. It is desirable, however, that orders should be issued for supplying the detachment through the ordinary agents of the United States, as early as shall be convenient. In detaching these troops from *Charleston*, I have acted from what was conceived the urgency of the occasion. Should the aid of the militia be required for any length of time, it is intended to relieve them by ordering down such troops as you may judge necessary, of that part of the quota of this State organized in the upper division. I pray you have the goodness to communicate to me your wishes on this subject. A memorial, which I understand has been transmitted to you by the Intendant of Georgetown, will have apprized you of the danger of that post. The frequent approach of the enemy to that harbor, and the accurate and constant information which it is perfectly ascertained they regularly receive of our situation and movements, rendered it by no means improbable, that the condition of what is *called the fort* might invite the visit of a marauding party. To repress, as far as practicable, attempts of that kind, Captain Brittain, who stated *that he had not a single cannon ball, or a pound of powder, was furnished, before my departure, with an order on the State arsenal, in that vicinity, for any articles he may require on loan for the United States' service*. He has accordingly mounted some twelve and nine pounders, the only cannon there for which

we had ball, which he will keep till a supply of ball and powder is received for the larger pieces belonging to the United States. In consequence of representations from Beaufort, stating that the United States' troops in that quarter, were still literally *destitute of every kind of ammunition*, and the alarm excited by the capture of certain vessels on the inland voyage to that place; within a very short distance of it, I have directed the keeper of the State arsenal there, likewise, *to loan to the United States' officer commanding the fort, any articles he might require. In supplying these deficiencies in the appointments of the United States' troops, it is with the same spirit with which I shall always co-operate with them for the common defence;* but I think it right to observe, that the military equipments of the State are too inconsiderable to be relied on. You will, of course, take such order as you shall deem proper, for more certain and regular supplies from the General Government. As your instructions were stated to relate merely to the defence of our *fortifications*, and no hope was entertained that the aid of the United States would be extended to other points, I have been induced, as you will perceive by the enclosed general order to General Cuthbert, to order out a detachment of State troops, as well for the protection of our maritime frontier, as to prevent the interruption lately suffered by our inland coasting trade. The troops for this purpose will be increased, as occasion shall require; but is considered essential to the complete attainment of their object, that they be aided by a naval force. Confident, from your accurate knowledge of our local situation, that your opinion will coincide with mine, it would be highly gratifying to me to have the weight of your representations to the Navy Department added to my own.

I have, &c.

The Hon. Maj. Gen. PINCKNEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

DECEMBER 17, 1814.

Mr. HAYNE submitted the following report:

The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message, No. 1, as relates to our foreign affairs, report:

That the history of the war in which the United States is now engaged, must swell the bosom of every patriot with honest pride. Remote from the convulsions, and free from the vices which it is the nature of despotic governments to create, America, in the full enjoyment of rational liberty, cultivated the arts of peace. In the struggle for power which tore asunder the nations of the old world, America took no part: happy at home, she looked abroad only to extend the hand of friendship to all the nations of the earth. It was the monstrous injustice of Great Britain, her long continued injuries, unprovoked aggressions, and unheard of insults, that overcame the patience of the American people, and roused them to determined and manly resistance. As in the origin, so in the progress of this war, the most earnest desire for peace has been manifested by the American Government. Such, however, has not been the disposition displayed by the enemy. Deaf

to the calls of justice, he has waged a most cruel and sanguinary war, in violation of all the maxims held sacred by civilized nations, of the voice of humanity, and the mandate of Heaven. In devastating our fields—burning our cities—and devoting to the scalping knife the helpless and the innocent, Britain has “shut the gates of mercy on mankind,” and taught the American people that they have nothing to expect, but what they can acquire by the sword. To these *injuries* has now been added the *insult* of demanding, as the price of peace, terms the most degrading to the American people—terms “which would inflict the most vital injury on the United States, by dismembering their territory, leaving their frontier exposed to British invasion and Indian aggression—by the loss of their territory,—a portion of their citizens, and the admission of a foreign interference in their domestic concerns;” terms which should only be offered to a conquered country, and (to use the language of the American commissioners) “will only be a fit subject for deliberation when it becomes necessary to decide upon the expediency of an absolute surrender of national independence.” The spirit, however, which has met and subdued the enemy on the ocean, on the lakes—at Plattsburg and at Chippewa, still exists in our country, and that spirit assures us that America can have no peace on such conditions. Whatever political differences may exist among the people of these United States, no true American will desert his country in such a struggle. We have asked for peace, and have met with insult. What then remains for a free and magnanimous people but to call into action all the energies of the nation, and, by one great effort, to speak to the interests, if we cannot speak to the justice of the enemy? Every patriot is now required to rally around the standard of liberty, to support the Constitution of his country, and to aid the Government in every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war. Impressed with these sentiments, the Legislature of South Carolina do adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider the present war as founded in justice, and forced upon the United States by the aggressions of Great Britain.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the terms offered by the British commissioners at Ghent as an insult to the American people; and we do highly approve of the “unanimous and decided negative” of the American commissioners.

3. *Resolved*, That we will cordially support the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, until a peace can be obtained on honorable terms; and we will cheerfully submit to every privation that may be required of us by our Government, for the accomplishment of this great object.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 20, 1814.

Resolved, That this House do unanimously agree to the within report.

Ordered, That the same be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House:

R. GANNT, C. H. R.

In the Senate, Dec. 21, 1814.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing report.

Ordered, That the same be returned to the House of Representatives.

By order of Senate:

J. MURPHY, C. S.

Colonel Drayton's Statement.

In May, 1812, being then lieutenant colonel of the 18th regiment of the United States' infantry, I was ordered to the command of Charleston harbor, within which were three forts, partly garrisoned by regular artillerists, and partly by militia of the State. In the neighborhood of Charleston, a detachment of militia infantry was posted, also subject to my orders. Shortly after entering upon my duties, and shortly before the declaration of war, I ascertained that there was almost an absolute destitution of ammunition and military stores of every description. To the best of my memory, there was not a sufficient quantity of powder and ball for one discharge of the artillery, in the different forts, which I made the subject of a communication to the Secretary of War; who replied to me that the wants I had pointed out would be remedied as soon as practicable. Some small supplies of articles needed were furnished; within what space of time I do not recollect.

Upon the appearance of a British squadron, within a few miles of the forts, I again addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating to him the appearance of the British squadron, our expectation of an attack being made by it upon the forts, and that we had not a sufficiency of powder and ball for our defence, even should it be necessary for us to keep up a fire but for a short time. I cannot say, precisely, what was the answer I received from the Secretary, but my impression is, that it was similar to that which had before been given.

I continued in the command of the harbor of Charleston, and of the troops in its vicinity, from May, 1812, until May or June, 1814, when I left the State, and proceeded to the North, where I remained until the peace. During the whole time that I was in this command, there never was such a supply of powder, ammunition, and military stores, belonging to the United States, as was nearly adequate, during a war, for the troops in the forts in the harbor. Had a requisition been made by the State authorities, upon the officers of the United States, for arms or other military stores, for the militia of the State, in the service of the General Government, for the reason which I have stated, such a requisition could not have been complied with.

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

WASHINGTON, 18th January, 1828.

Statement of General Tucker.

Starling Tucker, a member of Congress from South Carolina, appeared before the committee, and stated that he commanded, during the late war, one of the regiments called into actual service, and whose service has been since recognized and paid for by the United States. My regiment, when called out, was ordered to march to the seaboard, a distance of about two hundred miles. Neither baggage nor provisions being provided by the United States, it became absolutely necessary for the commanding officer to provide wagons for the transportation of the necessary baggage and rations to the place of destination; and for this purpose, as well as I now recollect, I think about nineteen wagons were employed; and I well recollect that not one was employed beyond what was absolutely necessary. The rations were not only for the use of the regiment on the march, but for its subsist-

ence after it arrived at the place of destination; at which place no rations were provided, except some damaged flour, not fit for use, and some spirits which had been furnished by the State.

STARLING TUCKER.

Statement of Col. Robert Y. Hayne.

On the 16th June, 1812, I accompanied (as a lieutenant) a detachment of militia, composed of volunteers and drafted men, from Charleston, S. C. to Fort Moultrie, where we were mustered into the service of the United States. A few weeks after the war was declared, the detachment joined the regiment to which it belonged, consisting of ten full companies, at Hadrell's Point, in the harbor of Charleston. While at that station, in consequence of the destitute condition of many of the men, the officers united in a memorial to the Legislature, praying for a supply of blankets, which was furnished accordingly. I believe all the facts stated in that memorial to be strictly true. In the progress of the war, and throughout the most trying period of it, I was *Quartermaster General* of the State, and, at the same time, a member of the Legislature, and Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs. In these situations, I became thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the State, in relation to its pecuniary resources and means of defence. It became my duty, as *Quartermaster General*, (according to the organization of the *Quartermaster General's* Department, under the laws of the State,) to inspect the arsenals, take an accurate account of the arms and munitions of war, of every description, and, to a certain extent, to superintend the execution of the measures adopted for the general defence. As Chairman of the Military Committee, every question which related to the means of carrying on the war, (so far as the State of South Carolina was concerned,) fell necessarily under my examination. From these sources I became, of course, well acquainted with all the proceedings of the State, touching military affairs. Without attempting, after so great a lapse of time, to speak accurately as to dates, or the order of events, I think I cannot be mistaken in any of the material facts, which have any bearing on the claim of the State now before the committee. It is very certain that the Federal Government *did not provide* (and I presume they were unable to provide) an adequate defence for the State, at any period during the war. I always understood that the United States' troops, within the limits of the State, were altogether insufficient in number; and that cannon, small arms, and, indeed, all the munitions of war, were either wholly wanting, or so insignificant in amount, as to leave the seacoast almost defenceless. I well remember, that, on making a rigid examination of the military resources of the State, for the express purpose of ascertaining *how far she could aid the Federal Government in the defence of the country*, I discovered, and so reported, that our means of defence were in no one respect adequate to the emergency; and yet, at that time, much had been already done by the State to put her citizens in a condition to repel any sudden incursion. I know that when it was discovered that the Federal Government was *unable* to protect the State of South Carolina, (for, in the most trying period of the war, it was never believed that they were *unwilling* to do so,) the resolution was firmly and unanimously taken by the Legislature and people of the State, to defend themselves to the whole extent of their resources. This resolution was

steadily adhered to, up to the termination of the contest; and, from the spirit then manifested, I have no doubt that, had the war continued, the State would have borne the whole expense of its own defence, at least so long as she possessed either funds or credit. I well remember two facts strongly illustrative of the spirit which then animated the whole of South Carolina. The officers of the bank, in which the State had invested all its funds, and from which, during the whole war, it was drawing an interest, were required to state how long, and to what extent, the bank could continue to furnish money, as the public exigencies might require, before its capital, as well as its credit, should be utterly exhausted; and, I also remember, that, on a communication being received from General Pinckney, informing the Governor of the want of funds, on the part of the Federal Government, even to sustain the troops then in their service, the Legislature immediately directed a large sum, I think upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, to be advanced to the officers of the United States, to be refunded or accounted for at some future period. About this time a brigade of regular troops was ordered to be raised, and \$500,000 appropriated for the defence of the maritime frontier. It was under such circumstances that the State of South Carolina made nearly the whole of the expenditures for which reimbursement has been claimed of the United States. Muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, cannon balls, and, indeed, all the munitions of war, were manufactured or purchased, because the United States had not supplied them, and, as we understood and believed, were unable to supply them. The militia were called out, from time to time, and furnished with provisions and transportation by the State, as the exigencies of the country required: and the arsenals of the State, as well as its treasury, were freely thrown open to the officers of the Federal Government. The State did not stop to consider what portion of these expenditures might be justly chargeable to the United States—much less in what form the accounts were to be kept, or the requisitions to be made, in order to entitle herself hereafter to remuneration. She went on to do what was deemed necessary to sustain the war, and defend the country, without inquiring when, or how, her claims were to be adjusted. When, after the peace, this question came to be considered, commissioners were appointed to determine what portion of the expenditures of the State, during the war, ought to be charged against the United States. A very large proportion of these expenditures, probably more than half, were considered as a fair contribution by the State towards her own defence, and the balance only has, it appears, been claimed of the United States; of which upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have been *disallowed*, for the reasons stated on the account itself. On looking over these *rejected items*, I can only say, from the general knowledge I possess in relation to them, that it is very certain that the amounts claimed by the State were necessarily expended, in consequence of the failure of the United States to furnish articles essential to her defence; and that those articles were obtained on the best terms, and in the only mode in which it was then possible to procure them; and that the officers employed by the State were the only agents then under her control, through whom it was possible to carry on her military operations.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

WASHINGTON, 18th January, 1828.

PART II.

Sums drawn from banks, out of which the advances were made by the State of South Carolina, for the United States.

STATE BANK, CHARLESTON, S. C. January 15, 1827.

I hereby certify that the twelve first items on the first page of this sheet, were paid to checks from the Treasury office of this State, on this bank, for the sums there stated, on the days on which they were severally charged, excepting the first item, which was paid on the 13th June, 1812, and the fifth item, which was paid on the 14th January, 1814.

SAMUEL WRAGG, *Cashier.*

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, 15th January, 1827.

I hereby certify that the items charged in this account, from 14th August, 1813, to 6th January, 1818, inclusive, were paid to checks from the Treasury office of this State, on this bank, for the sums charged; and the credits, from 14th November, 1814, to 23d December, 1816, were passed to the credit of the Treasury at the dates expressed.

S. ELLIOTT, *President.*

A. HENRY, *Cashier.*

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,

Charleston, 15th January, 1827.

I hereby certify that it appears from the books of this office, that, of the payments mentioned in the annexed account, the first twelve were made by checks upon the "State Bank," and the remainder by checks upon the "Bank of the State of South Carolina."

CHARLES M. FURMAN, *Treasurer.*

TREASURY OFFICE, CHARLESTON.

I further certify that the payments made by the State Bank in the year 1813, specified in the annexed statement, were from a fund which the Legislature had directed to be deposited in the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to be held by the said bank for the benefit of the State, in the same manner, and on the same terms, with which they held the funds from which they paid the remaining items in the above account.

CHARLES M. FURMAN, *State Treasurer.*

I do certify that the sums drawn out of the Bank of the State, as within mentioned, were advanced by the said bank to the said State, whereby the State was deprived of the interest which would otherwise have been received on said sums. The bank, during that period, has paid interest to the State on other sums in the possession of the said bank, at the following rate, viz:

For the year ending on the 1st October, 1814,—1.85 per cent.

1815, 16.08

1816, 13.16

1817, 11.92

1818, 8.38

1819, 7.23

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, *President*

Bank of the State of South Carolina.

PAYMENTS made from the Treasury office in Charleston, in consequence of sundry appropriations made by the Legislature, since the declaration of war against Great Britain, in June, 1812.

22

No of vouchers	DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.
15	1812, June 12	Paid Governor Middleton appropriation in 1811 to defray expense of the quota of militia of this State - - - - -	\$7,000 00
12	Sept. 14	Paid James Carson, Commissary General, on account of munitions of war, granted in August, 1812 - - - - -	10,000 00
12	Oct. 16	Paid do. - - - - -	8,155 00
17	Nov. 14	Paid do. - - - - -	10,000 00
28	1813, Jan. 13	Paid Governor Middleton appropriation in August session, 1812, for mounting cannon - - - - -	2,000 00
5	March 5	Paid on account of barracks erected at Haddrill's Point, to Major Phelon, per appropriation of the Legislature in 1812 - - - - -	700 00
6	June 2	Paid on account of militia called into actual service, to C. J. Steedman, W. M. general appropriation, 1812 - - - - -	2,000 00
7	8	Paid do. do. - - - - -	1,000 00
8	8	Paid to Simon Magwood do. - - - - -	2,000 00
9	9	Paid on account of barracks at Haddrill's Point, per appropriation in 1812 - - - - -	500 00
21	July 20	Paid on account of militia called into actual service, to Thomas Lehre, Commissary of Issues, per Governor Alston's order - - - - -	1,500 00
2	Aug. 2	Paid on account of do. to Col. James Carson, Commissary of Purchases - - - - -	10,000 00
12	14	Paid on account of do. to Col. Cochran, Paymaster General - - - - -	2,000 00
21	23	Paid on account of do. per Governor's order - - - - -	3,500 00
25	26	Paid on account of do. to Col. Thomas Lehre, per do. - - - - -	2,000 00
7	Sept. 8	Paid on account of munitions of war, to Col. James Carson, Commissary of Purchases - - - - -	10,000 00
8	8	Paid on account of militia called into actual service, to Col. J. Carson - - - - -	10,000 00

[Rep. No. 141.]

2	Nov.	2	Paid on account of do. to Col. Magwood	-	-	-	-	500 00
3		6	Paid on account of do. to Col. Lehre	-	-	-	-	150 00
9		10	Paid on account of munitions of war, to Col. James Carson, Commissary General of Purchases	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
11		12	Paid on account of militia called into actual service, to Col. William Boone Mitchell	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
18		17	Paid on account of do. do. to Col. Cochran	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
17	1814, Jan.	7	Paid on account of do. do. to Col. Magwood	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
19		7	Paid on account of do. do. to Col. Steedman	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
34		13	Paid on account of munitions of war, to Col. J. Carson	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
37		14	Paid on account of militia called into actual service, to Col. Thomas Lehre	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
53		24	Paid on account of do. do. to C. B. Cochran	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
15	Feb.	8	Paid on account of do. do. to J. B. White, Deputy Quartermaster General	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
19		12	Paid on account of do. do. to Col. Lehre	-	-	-	-	12,000 00
20		14	Paid on account of do. do. to Col. James Carson	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
6	March	3	Paid on account of do. do. to J. B. White, Deputy Quartermaster General	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
21		12	Paid on account of do. do. to do.	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
36		21	Paid on account of do. do. to Col. C. B. Cochran	-	-	-	-	18,000 00
16	April	20	Paid on account of munitions of war, to Col. J. Carson	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
31	June	27	Paid on account of militia called into service, to Col. Cochran	-	-	-	-	800 00
15	July	15	Paid on account of do. do. per Governor Alston's draft	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
3		1	Paid on account of do. do. to Col. Carson	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
17		16	Paid on account of munitions of war, to do.	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
14	Sept.	24	Paid on account of do. do. to do.	-	-	-	-	4,345 00
54	1815, Jan.	13	Paid on account of do. do. to do.	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
67		20	Paid on account of detachment of troops, under Col. Tucker, to R. Y. Hayne	-	-	-	-	1,985 25
78		23	Paid on account of rifles, appropriated in 1814, to Col. Carson	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
1	Feb.	1	Paid on account of munitions of war, to do.	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
2		1	Paid for brigade of State troops, to be raised under act of 1814, per Governor's order to Major M'Kibben	-	-	-	-	2,000 00

PAYMENTS—Continued.

No. of vouchers	DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.
3	1	Paid for brigade of State troops, under act of 1814, per Gov'r's order to Maj. Hasell	2,000 00
5	4	Paid for defence of the maritime frontier and coasting trade, to Mr. Wilson, per Governor's order	2,000 00
11	6	Paid on account of munitions of war, per Governor's orders, to Colonel Hayne	1,000 00
15	April 10	Paid on account of brigade of State troops, under act of 1814, to Alexander Henry, Cashier of the State Bank of South Carolina, refunded borrowed money and interest	10,130 00
24	19	Paid on account of appropriation for detachment of troops under Col. Tucker, to C. B. Cochran, Paymaster General	13,014 75
36	28	Paid on account of munitions of war, to Colonel Hayne	2,000 00
8	June 5	Paid on account of rifles, appropriated in 1814, to Col. Carson	2,500 00
3	July 3	Paid on account of munitions of war, to do.	2,472 00
17	17	Paid on account of do. to do.	1,075 00
19	20	Paid on account of do. to J. W. Davis	288 00
21	20	Paid on account of do. to Colonel Carson	1,100 00
26	Oct. 28	Paid on account of rifles, appropriation of 1814, to do.	2,500 00
16	Nov. 15	Paid on account of do. do. to do.	2,500 00
3	1816, June 4	Paid on account of munitions of war, to do.	5,014 32
9	July 13	Paid on account of do. for cannon ball to do.	214 00
24	Oct. 23	Paid on account of do. to A. Sloane	3,500 00
27	26	Paid on account of do. to Col. F. Dickinson	3,300 00
39	1817, April 28	Paid on account of do. to Thomas Flemming	586 56
3	1818, Jan. 6	Paid on account of do. to Francis Dickinson	314 00
		Total amount of payments	\$287,143 88

				<i>Balances unexpended, viz:</i>				
1814,	Nov.	4	Refunded by Col. Steedman	-	-	-	-	\$ 400 00
1815,	Feb.	27	Do. by Major Hasell, State troops	-	-	-	-	1,885 00
	March	14	Do. by Major Cantry	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
	April	25	Do. by John Wilson, defence of frontier	-	-	-	-	1,311 68
	Nov.	23	Do. by Col. Lehre, Commissary of Issues, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,691 32
1816,	March	25	Do. by Col. Tucker, State troops	-	-	-	-	145 46
	Sept.	24	Do. by J. B. White, Deputy Quartermaster	-	-	-	-	30 28
		24	Do. by Col. Magwood, Forage Master	-	-	-	-	115 37
	Oct.	24	Do. by Col. Cochran, balance	-	-	-	-	642 10
	Nov.	13	Do. by administratrix Col. Carson	-	-	-	-	2,046 91
		15	Do. by Benjamin A. Markley	-	-	-	-	409 38
	Dec.	23	Do. by Col. Steedman	-	-	-	-	176 51
								<hr/>
								10,854 01
								<hr/>
Balance -								\$276,289 87
								<hr/>

NOTE.—The whole of the expenditures of the State of South Carolina, for which remuneration has been claimed of the United States, were taken from the sums drawn out of the bank, as above stated.

ALEXANDER SPEER, *Comptroller General.*

PART III—No. 1.

Col. Bomford to C. J. Steedman, Esq.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, 15th October, 1821.

It has been directed on the part of the honorable the Secretary of War, that such of the cannon shot remaining from the purchases made by the State of South Carolina, during the late war, for the troops called into the service of the United States, as may conform to the calibre adopted for the ordnance of the United States, and shall pass the regular inspection to be made by an officer appointed by the Ordnance Department, will be received and accounted for by the United States, at the present contract prices.

GEO. BOMFORD,

Lt. Col. on Ordnance duty.

To C. J. STEEDMAN, Esq.

Agent for State of South Carolina, &c. &c.

 No. 2.
Lieut. Williams to Col. Bomford.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 6, 1823.

Lt. Col. G. BOMFORD—*On Ordnance duty.*

SIR: Upon my arrival at Charleston, South Carolina, I commenced the inspection of the shot at the State Arsenal, agreeable to my instructions. After inspecting 2,000 of the eighteen-pounders, and finding but 112 of the proper dimensions, which were much deficient in weight, I concluded, that if the shot of the other calibres were as defective as the eighteen-pounders, it would be unnecessary to inspect the whole quantity. I therefore examined 500 of each calibre, which gave the following results, viz:

Of 500 24-pounders, 43 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 211 lbs. 5 oz.

Of 500 18 pounders, 28 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 16 lbs. 10½ oz.

Of 500 12-pounders, 184 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 11 lbs. 3½ oz.

Of 500 6-pounders, 48 were of the proper dimensions, the average weight of which was 5 lbs. 8 oz.

The diameter of the 24 and 6-pounders generally fell short, and the 18 and 12-pounders exceeded the established dimensions, and all were quite rough; the 12 and 6-pounders, in particular, were defective in this respect.

Finding the shot so generally defective, both in dimensions and weight, I considered it unnecessary to proceed further in the inspection, unless it should be desired by the Agent of the State. The Agent was, at this time, absent from Charleston. Upon his return, I addressed him a letter, communicating the result of the inspection as above stated; and requesting him to inform me if it was his wish that I should proceed. To which I received the following answer;

CHARLESTON, *March 12, 1822.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, communicating the result of your inspection of a part of the shot purchased by the State of South Carolina, during the late war; and that you had discontinued, (owing to but few of the balls being of proper dimensions or weight,) until you could learn my "wish and desire." I beg leave to request that you will continue until the whole are inspected, to enable me to make a proper representation or report, on this subject, either to the War Department, or the Executive of the State, as circumstances may hereafter determine.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES J. STEEDMAN,

Agent State South Carolina.

Lieut. W. E. WILLIAMS.

I therefore resumed the inspection, and, in addition to those formerly examined, I inspected 2,322 twenty-four pounders, and 1,608 six-pounders, of which 94 of the former, and 17 of the latter, were of the proper dimensions. When I had proceeded thus far, I received the following communication from Colonel Steedman, upon which I discontinued the inspection altogether:

CHARLESTON, *April 25.*

SIR: Since I last had the honor of addressing you, I have submitted your letter of the 9th of March, to his Excellency the Governor, who has instructed me to inform you it is considered unnecessary for you to proceed any further in the inspection of the cannon balls in the arsenal at Charleston, as he does not consider the claim of the State to rest upon the quantity that may pass inspection, but that the United States is bound for the whole.

I am respectfully, &c.

CHARLES J. STEEDMAN,

Agent State South Carolina.

Lieut. W. E. WILLIAMS.

I examined the canister shot mentioned in my instructions. The 6-pounder canisters were much too small: they were filled with musket bullets. The 18-pounder canisters were too large, and defective in quality: they were filled with cast iron balls of various sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and of irregular shape, and very rough casting.

I have therefore to report, that I did not approve nor receive any of the shot submitted to my inspection.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W E. WILLIAMS,

Lt. U. S. Artillery, on Ordnance duty.

NOTE.—The diameters of the 6 and 24-pounder shot are from 1-20 to 1-10 of an inch less than the smallest established limit.

Comparison with English shot.

24-pdr.	6-pdr.
5.547	3.498 English.
5.477	3.417 at Charleston's

No. 3.

Captain Wade to Colonel Steedman.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1822.

SIR: All arms, &c. which have been delivered by the State to United States' troops, or to militia called into service by the United States, and which shall not have been returned by the General Government, shall be credited to the State.

Where arms have been delivered by the State to militia called into service by State authority, and subsequently recognized by the United States, the Government to be responsible only for such arms as were captured by the enemy, or otherwise lost or destroyed, while said militia were in the service of the United States. Satisfactory vouchers for the delivery, return, capture, or loss of arms, to be produced by the party claiming credit therefor.

With regard to the charges for the repairs of arms, those only can be allowed where it is clearly established that the arms were delivered to a particular body of militia, in good order, and those same arms subsequently returned in bad order, and the degree of damage ascertained at the time of their return.

Respectfully, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WADE,

Captain, on Ordnance duty.

By order of Lt. Col. BOMFORD.

No. 4.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 17, 1827.

TO ALEX. SPEER, Esq.

Comptroller General of South Carolina.

SIR: I have received your notes of the 16th and 17th instant, and, in compliance with your request, I communicate, herewith, an account, in which the balance due from the State of South Carolina to the United States, as stated on the books of the Third Auditor, has been carried to the account of arms due to the State, on the settlement made by this department in May, 1822.

By this arrangement, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, the number of muskets due to the State has been reduced from three thousand two hundred and sixty-seven, to two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine. This balance, together with that of other arms and accoutrements now due to the State, will be paid by this department in arms of the same, or of different kinds, whenever desired.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

G. BOMFORD,

Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.

P. S. The Secretary of War wishes it to be understood, that his approval of the arrangement above mentioned must be considered as subject to the established usages of the Treasury; and the measure cannot, therefore, be considered as final, until it receives the sanction of the Treasury Department

G. B.

DR.

The State of South Carolina, in account for arms, with the United States.

CR.

1826. Dec. 6.	To balance due the United States, on settlement made at the Treasury Department, (Third Auditor's Office,) on the war account of this date, -	\$9,333 71
	Balance due the State, carried down, being equivalent to 2,489 muskets,	29,870 29
		<u>\$39,204 00</u>

1822. May 22.	By 3,267 muskets, balance due the State on the war account, as per settlement made this day, between Col. Steedman, its agent, and the Ordnance Department, at \$12 each,	\$39,204 00
		<u>39,204 00</u>
1826. Dec. 6.	By balance due the State, brought down, equal to 2,489 muskets,	\$29,870 29

E. E.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *January 17, 1827.*GEO. BOMFORD,
Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance service.

No. 6.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, February 6, 1827.

ALEXANDER SPEER, Esq.

Comptroller General of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

SIR: I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to this department, of the 16th ultimo, and to state, in answer, that, in the settlement of May, 1822, of the amounts between the State of South Carolina and the United States, for arms and accoutrements, the following articles having been charged and sufficiently vouched for, on the part of the State, were admitted to its credit, viz:

3,267 Muskets,
40 Pistols,
3,244 Cartouch-boxes and belts,
3,014 Bayonet scabbards and belts,
1,582 Brushes and wires,
210 Screw drivers,
140 Ball screws,
115 Gun worms.

An additional claim was made, at the same time, for the following arms and accoutrements, stated to have been delivered by the State of South Carolina to Sergeant John McCord, and Quartermaster Tandy Moss, of the militia, under General Moore; but the vouchers for which, not being satisfactory, were withdrawn, and consequently the State received no credit on account of them, viz:

750 Muskets,
750 Cartouch-boxes and belts,
175 Brushes and wires,
12 Gun worms.

It is also understood, that the State has a further claim for a number of cannon ball, which has not been settled. The difficulty in regard to this item appears to be, that they were of inferior quality, and remained on hand unexpended at the close of the war; and that the State required that the United States should receive them, such as they were, and to allow for them, in the general account of supplies charged against the United States, the current contract price. To this, it was agreed on the part of the United States, so far as to receive and account as above, for any and all of the ball which should be found, on inspection, to be suitable for the public service; and an officer of this department was accordingly instructed, on the 5th of February, 1822, to proceed to make the inspection, preparatory to a settlement upon that basis. The officer, however, had not proceeded far in his inspections, before, upon the request of the Governor of the State, he discontinued his inspections; and so the matter has remained ever since.

It may be proper to add, in conclusion, that the same vouchers which sustain that portion of the account first above mentioned, embrace other articles, also; which, not being considered ordnance stores, or as appertaining to this department, were not included in any settlement made by it. The articles referred to are as follows, viz:

1,432 Canteens,
 740 Camp kettles,
 605 Common tents,
 60 Officers' tents,
 17,956 Flints,
 16 Mess pans,
 164 Knapsacks.

Thus you have all the articles which have been claimed by the State of South Carolina, as well as those which have, as those which have not, been allowed, or decided on by this department.

Very respectfully, I am, sir,

Your most obedient,

GEO. BOMFORD,

Brevet Col. on Ordnance service,

PART IV.

To the Governor of the State of South Carolina.

The officers of the third regiment of State troops in the service of the United States, stationed in the harbor of Charleston, beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Excellency, the following

REPRESENTATION:

The troops under our command were called into service under very peculiar circumstances. Those who inhabited the interior parts of the State, "who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brows," were (at the shortest notice, many of them at a moment's warning,) taken from their homes, without being able to make any provision for their own wants, or those of their families. Destitute of every convenience, without blankets; almost without clothes; many of these men laid down their ploughs when their corn must need them, and marched to this post, without any prospect of supplying these necessary articles. Deprived of the fruits of their industry, they are prevented from making that provision for their wants which they are accustomed to do at home. In addition to the shortness of the notice, there was another reason why these men came into service in an unprovided condition. They were, in almost every instance, led to believe that, when they arrived here, they would be supplied by the United States with every arti-

cle necessary for their health and their comfort. So strongly was this idea impressed on their minds, that many arrived here without a single change of clothes. The United States do not, under existing laws, allow clothing to troops engaged in their service for a shorter period than twelve months; and, as the pay of a soldier is not sufficient to be of any consequence in the purchase of such articles, the men under our command have no prospect of being relieved from their present lamentable situation. The present season of the year does not make a blanket an indispensable article; but, as our term of service embraces nearly two months of the Winter, it is difficult for us to conceive how our men can exist without blankets, when almost destitute of clothing.

We represent, also, to your Excellency, that our soldiers have no shelter from the heavy rains that fall at this season, being compelled to live in tents which are by no means water proof. Their sufferings from this cause have already been great, and they must daily increase. We trust that this plain representation of facts must be sufficient to bring to your view the destitute condition of many of the men under our command. Yet, under all these circumstances, under every privation, no murmur has escaped their lips, though the abundant supplies by the United States, to the regular troops in this harbor, was calculated, by contrast, to excite discontent. That the National Government will hereafter make such provisions for the militia in their service, as to remove these evils, we cannot doubt; but, in the mean time, they press heavily upon those who compose the first quota.

In bringing these things to the view of your Excellency, we have no consideration for ourselves. We feel ourselves, however, bound, by every principle of humanity and duty, to make this representation to you in behalf of those men, whose lives and whose happiness are, in a great measure, entrusted to our care. To see those brave men, who, by coming forward at this time in the service of their country, have sacrificed their private interest, and manifested at least an inclination to do their utmost in the defence of her rights, and the promotion of her honor, without shoes, without hats, and almost destitute of blankets and of clothes, must be painful to our feelings as officers and men, more particularly, as they generally manifest a disposition to do their duty with alacrity and zeal.

With regard to the inconveniences arising from living in tents, we have understood that they are about to be remedied by the erection of temporary barracks, by the patriotic citizens of Charleston. You will be better enabled to judge than we can be, how far this plan will afford the desired relief in this respect. With respect to the other subjects of complaint, we bring them before you in the most perfect confidence that whatever is proper to be done, in this respect, will be done by you. Whatever may be done by this State, on this subject, may perhaps be sanctioned by the United States, so far as to make it a proper subject of charge against them: and it is more than probable that such provisions will be made for the future, as will render unnecessary any other application to the State authorities.

JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Lt. Col. 3d Reg. State Troops.*

THOMAS PINCKNEY, *jun. Major.*

JOSHUA W. GOONIER, *Quartermaster.*

GEORGE HODGES, *Captain.*

JOHN McNEILL, *Captain.*

JOSEPH KOGER, *jun.*

JOHN LEE, *Captain.*

JACOB STROBEL, *Captain*.
THOMAS CAMPBELL MOOREHEAD.
BRIGHT WILLIAMSON, *Captain*.
W. S. MYDDELTON, *Captain*.
JOSEPH RATCLIFF, *Captain*.
JOHN MIDDLETON, *Lieutenant*.
CHARLES DRAYTON, *Surgeon*.
SAMUEL CORDES, *Surgeon's Mate*.
STATES GIST, *Lieutenant*.
FRANCIS GALLESPIE, *Lieutenant*.
JOHN McCREA, *Lieutenant*.
MICHAEL KENNEYMOR, *Lieutenant*.
HENRY L. BUTLER, *Lieutenant*.
ROBERT Y. HAYNE, *Lieutenant*.
MORGAN SABB, *Lieutenant*.
THOMAS B. SMITH, *Ensign*.
JAMES GILCHRIST, *Ensign*.
ELIJAH FLOYD, *Ensign*.
ABRAHAM GEIGER, *Ensign*.
RICHMOND BARGE, *Ensign*.
JOHN SANDIFER, *Ensign*.
E. DUNNAN, *Ensign*.

Report of the Committee of the Whole, on the representation of the Officers of the 3d Regiment of the quota of Militia of this State.

The Committee of the Whole, to whom was referred the memorial of the Colonel and Officers of the 3d Regiment of State troops:

Report, that the committee have had the same under their consideration, and recommend that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That \$7,500 be appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing blankets for the quota of militia now in service.—*Adopted*.

PART V.—*DEDUCTIONS from the accounts of the State of South Carolina, on the settlement thereof, with the reasons for making them. Settlement dated 21st September, 1826.*

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		<i>Col. J. Carson's accounts.</i>							
Ac't A. Vouch.	11	Jacob Lazarus, for blankets	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1,800 00
Ac't B. Vouch.	20	Blair, Napier & Co. do	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,890 00
" "	23	Lewis Ogier do	-	-	-	-	-	-	557 00
" "	24	Simon Mairs do	-	-	-	-	-	-	408 00
		Disallowed.—The foregoing are not proper charges against the United States							-
Ac't No. 1. "	26	John Howard, for repairing magazine. The voucher withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	760 00
" "	48	J. S. Barker, for scales, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 33 75	
		Amount received for	-	-	-	-	-	30 00	
		Overcharge disallowed	-	-	-	-	-		3 75
" "	66	Wilson Nisbett, for grape shot and cannon balls. Referred to Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,852 50
" "	67	T. Sullivan, for grape shot. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 80
Ac't No. 2. "	78	James Brown, for sundries used by the regiment of Artillery.—Disallowed. The nature of the articles is not stated.—The regiment does not appear to have been in service. (See Col. Stevens' letter.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 50
" "	80	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	901 68
" "	81	William Smith, for carting cannon balls	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 91
" "	82	Negro, for putting cannon balls in the Arsenal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 50
" "	87	Wilson Nisbett, on account, for rifles. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Ac't No. 3 "	94	Charles Kiddall, for grind-stones and saws	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 69 79	
		Receipt for	-	-	-	-	-	68 79	
									1 00
Ac't No. 4. Vrs.	116,	William Smith and others, for carting balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 95
	117, 121, 125		-	-	-	-	-	-	
" "	126	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Ac't No. 5.	127	do do do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 00

[Rep. No. 141.]

"	128	John Howard, for building barracks. Suspended for further explanation	-	-	640 00
129, 131, 132		William Smith and black cartman, for carting cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	32 39
"	138	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	3,118 89
"	139	Hire of stables for horses belonging to the State. Disallowed. Not properly chargeable to the United States	-	-	84 00
"	147	E. M. Phelson, for sundries furnished James Brown. Disallowed. See remarks on voucher 78, account No. 2	-	-	16 94
"	148	J. B. White— <i>Advance</i> —Disallowed. A charge is subsequently made for all his disbursements. See letter D	-	-	508 00
"	150	C. J. Steedman— <i>Advance</i> . Withdrawn by the agent	-	-	500 00
Ac't No. 6.	151	J. Thomas, for stowing and piling cannon shot. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	7 50
Ac't No. 7.		John Vaughn, for arms, &c. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	14,312 41
Ac't No. 8.		do do do do	-	-	3,900 08
Ac't No. 9. Vouch. 1		Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls do do	-	-	3,000 00
Voucher 2		Adam Caruth, for rifles. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	2,500 00
		Richardson & Bennet, for drawing contracts for rifles. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	10 00
8, 10, 11, 12		Negroes, for carting cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	28 62½
"	13	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	1,115 37½
"	14	John Thomas, sorting and piling cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	8 09
"	15	Adam Caruth, for rifles. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	2,500 00
"	16	Negro, for carting balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	7 72
"	17	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	1,357 81
Voucher 18		Thomas Martin & Co. landing shot. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	4 96
19 and 20		Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	2,174 25
21		John Thomas, sorting and piling cannon shot. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	8 50
22 and 23		Negro, for carting balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	13 00
24		John Thomas, piling shot. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	3 50
25		Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	557 31
26 and 27		Adam Caruth, for rifles. Referred to the Ordnance Department	-	-	5,000 00

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

36

Vouch. 29	Wilson Nisbett, for cannon balls and grape shot. Referred to the Ordnance Department	\$5,425 44
28	Archibald Bryson, for gunpowder. Disallowed. The powder is stated, in his receipts, to have been sold 27th February, 1816, and its cost, therefore, not properly chargeable to the United States	543 20
		66,154 99
	Col. Carson's commissions, at 2½ per cent. on the foregoing sum of \$66,154 99, is disallowed	1,653 87
	Total amount deducted from Col. Carson's account	67,808 86
	Total amount of Col. Carson's accounts, as charged by South Carolina	114,965 07
	Amount of Col. Carson's disbursements, admitted to the credit of South Carolina	47,156 21
<i>Accounts of Governor Middleton.</i>		
1, 6 & 7	J. B. Earle, advances, suspended. Voucher for his disbursements wanting,	208 00
5	Col. Richard Moore, advance, disallowed. Charge No. 27 of Governor Middleton's account is for the entire amount of Col. Moore's disbursements,	50 00
19	Wm. House, Br. Quartermaster, for rations for Militia commanded by Capts. Hodge, Williamson and McNeill, on the march to Haddrell's Point, in June and July, 1812, (including officers,) Capt. Hodge appearing to have received from paymaster Bay, payment for all his subsistence, a deduction is requisite of	6 00
20	Quartermaster Wm. House, for forage for Maj. Evans' horse, disallowed; Maj. Evans received payment for forage from the time his pay commenced,	3 66
21	W. Youngblood, Lt. Col. for disbursements, suspended as to an advance to Capt. Walker, vouchers for the disbursement of the money by him wanting,	25 00

[Rep. No. 141.]

Gen. Alston, advance, - - - - -	\$200	}	350 00
Col. Walker, do. - - - - -	100		
Col. Rowe, do. - - - - -	50		

Suspended, their vouchers for the expenditure of the sums charged must be produced.

Total amount deducted from Governor Middleton's account, - - - 642 66

Total amount of Gov. Middleton's account, as charged by the State of S. C. - - 2,705 15

Amount admitted to the credit of S. Carolina on Gov. Middleton's account, - - \$2,062 49

Accounts of Col. Thomas Lehre.

Ac't No. 1. Vou. 3	James Roddy, for rations for Capt. Prioleau's company, disallowed. The company was part of Maj. Howard's detachment, and a larger number of rations are charged for, in voucher No. 2 of Col. Lehre's account for that detachment, than it was entitled to for the full period of its service, - - - - -	11 15
14	James Roddy, for rations for Maj. Howard's detachment, disallowed. See note No. 3, - - - - -	30 00
18	Wm. Clements, Treasurer, amount refunded to the State Treasury by Col. Lehre, erroneously charged to the United States, - - - - -	314 52
Account No. 2, 4, 5	Sundry persons for provisions purchased for the regiment commanded by Cols. Carter and Youngblood, in service from December, 1813, to March, 1814, \$18,681 96. On examination of the rolls of the regiment, it has been found that the number of complete rations all the officers and men were entitled to for the full period of service, and for travelling allowance, (after deducting the rations paid for by the paymaster,) is 79,860 00; which, at 20 cents per ration, amounts to - - - \$15,972 00 It appearing by the receipt of the quartermaster of Col. Tucker's regiment that there were turned over to him by Tandy Moss, the quartermaster of Col. Youngblood's regiment, 37 barrels of flour, 1 barrel of pork, 4 barrels of vinegar, and 272 bushels of salt, an allowance is made for the same, of - - - - -	420 50

Difference between \$18,681 96 and 16,392 50 disallowed - - - - -

2,289 48

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

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[Rep. No. 141.]

Ac't No. 4. Vo. 49	Rd. G. Waring, for rations for guarding specie, suspended for further explanation, -	44 80
Ac't No. 2. Vo. 2, 3	G. R. White and Rd. Wall, for wood and candles for magazine guard, near the jail, in November, 1813.—Disallowed - - - - -	25 25
	Total amount deducted from Col. Lehre's accounts - - - - -	2,715 18
	Total amount of Col. Lehre's accounts, as charged by South Carolina - - -	23,964 68
	Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina, on Col. Lehre's account - -	\$21,249 50
<i>Account of Col. Cochran, Paymaster General.</i>		
The charges made by the State are—		
For this sum paid by him, as per his account current, dated 2d April,		
	1814 - - - - -	\$34,174 14
Do. per his account current, dated January, 1816, and		
book of accounts, pages 35—42 - - - - -		
		13,413 93
	Amounting to - - - - -	\$47,588 07
The foregoing charges are presumed to be founded principally on vouchers for Col. Cochran's advances to enable them to pay off the militia and magazine guards. The fact, as to the first of them, cannot be ascertained for want of the account current; that the second charge was of this description, appears by the pages referred to. It is not on receipts for advances that any allowance can be made by the United States, but on the vouchers of the several paymasters for their payments to the militia, &c. If, from Col. Cochran's accounts, be deducted for pay, &c. of militia and magazine guards, which are separately charged for by the State, (see letters F, I, K, L,) there will remain to be charged, in respect of his accounts, only the following sums, viz:		

	For pay, &c. of the regiment commanded by Lieut. Cols. Carter and Youngblood, (see Col. Cochran's book, page 28, 30, 32, and 40)	-	-	\$26,678 66	
	For pay of Major Howard's detachment, (see page 33 of same book)	-	-	1,438 86	
	For pay of magazine guards, of which James Scott was paymaster	-	-	283 84	
	For pay, &c. of Lieut. Col. Youngblood, as engineer	-	-	119 40	
	For pay, &c. of Patrick Noble, while paying off Colonel Youngblood's regiment	-	-	238 00	
	For pay of Col. Cochran, as paymaster general	-	-	945 00	
	For stationery and blank forms	-	-	24 00	
				<hr/>	
				\$29,727 76	
	Total amount of Col. Cochran's account brought forward	-	-	47,588 07	
				<hr/>	
	Leaving an overcharge of	-	-	\$17,860 31	\$17,860 31
				<hr/>	
	To which add for sundry over payments, &c. as follows, viz.:				
	Lieut. Col. Youngblood's regiment—				
Voucher 5	Capt. P. B. Rogers, pay overcharged	-	-	08	
	Six rations twice charged	-	-	1 20	1 28
				<hr/>	
7	Capt. Wm. Ware, his pay and subsistence while marching from home to the place of rendezvous, 60 miles, are charged for 4 instead of 3 days, and his pay is otherwise overcharged 16 cents	-	-	-	2 05
10	Capt. Samuel Scott, pay and subsistence, charged from 6th Dec. 1813, to Jan. 1814; he is stated on the muster roll to have left home on the 8th Dec.; two days therefore overcharged	-	-	-	3 78
12	Adj't. George McMurphy, subsistence charged at 3 rations per day, instad of 2	-	-	6 20	
	Forage undercharged	-	-	2 00	
				<hr/>	
22	Lieut. J. T. Coleman, account overcharged	-	-	-	4 20
24	Lieut. J. C. Watson, do do	-	-	-	8
					7

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

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[Rec. No. 141.]

Voucher 27	Lieut. John Gray, Pay and subsistence charged from 6th December, 1813, and he is stated on the muster roll to have left home on the 8th	\$2 73
36	Ensign Lindsay Harper, do	2 09
38	Ensign John Stevenson, One day's pay and subsistence overcharged while marching from home to place of rendezvous	1 04
39	Capt. Samuel Scott's Company, For pay from 6th December, 1813. Each individual is stated on the muster roll to have left home on the 8th December. Deductions requisite,	
	4 Sergeants at 76 cts.	\$3 04
	4 Corporals, at 69 cts.	2 76
	2 Musicians, at 62 cts.	1 24
	47 Privates, at 55½ cts.	25 97
		33 01
	Amount of roll,	\$541 50
	Amount charged,	536 35
		5 15
Ac't No. 2. Vou. 40	Henry Wood, private of Captain Cheatham's company, His pay is not receipted for, and paymaster Nobie has credited the sum as not paid by him,	27 86
41	Captain P. Halloway's company, Overpayments as follows, arising from errors in calculation, viz: Sergeant Hazell, Corporal M'Mahon,	1 86
		4
		9

	Private Burnett:	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	Private Malone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
	Residue of the company, (except William Little,)							
	One cent each,	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
								<hr/>
	William Little, underpaid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 43
								10
								<hr/>
								1 33
	Amount of roll as charged,	-	-	-	-	\$670 35		
	Its amount is only	-	-	-	-	665 09	— 5 26	
44	Captain John Miller's company:							
	Overpayments arising from errors in calculating the pay at thirty days to a month instead of thirty-one, for services in December and January:							
	3 Sergeants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
	3 Corporals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
	25 Privates, at 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 $\frac{2}{3}$
	27 do 2 $\frac{1}{3}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
	1 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{3}$
								<hr/>
								1 32
	Amount of roll	-	-	-	-	\$624 40		
	do charged	-	-	-	-	623 86	54	
								<hr/>
43	Captain Samuel Perrin's company:							
	Similar overpayments,							
	4 Sergeants, at 3 cts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	63 Corporals, privates, and musicians, at 2 cts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 26
	1 Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
								<hr/>
								1 50

6 59

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DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

[illegible]

[Rep. No. 141.]

49	Lieut. Col. William Youngblood:								
	Transportation of baggage charged for, at 15 instead of 12 cents per mile,								
	Overpayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 35
57	Major John Hodges:								
	Pay and forage overcharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 70	
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
									5 50
53	Adj. George McMurphy:								
	He has charged for pay, subsistence, forage, and servant, for nine days, while returning home, after discharge, 135 miles; the distance entitled him to an allowance of only seven days' pay and subsistence, and there is no law authorizing any allowance for forage, or for pay and subsistence of a servant, after discharge; the pay is, besides, over-calculated. Deduct, therefore, for								
	His pay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3 18	
	Servant's pay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 44	
	Subsistence of both,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 60	
									\$8 22
	Forage charged for, at \$6 per month, \$8 allowed by law;								
	2 months and 5 days,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$17 29	
	Sum charged,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 80	
									2 49
	Ac't undercharged in Paymaster's book,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
									2 59
55	Tandy Moss, Quartermaster. Overpayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 63
56	Paymaster Pat. Noble:								94
	He has been paid for three day's pay and subsistence whilst returning home, more than he was entitled to, and for pay of a servant, and for forage, for 12 days after discharge, (not allowed by law) and his charges are otherwise wrong calculated.								

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

44

[Rep. No. 141.]

	Requisite deductions from								
	His pay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4	60
	Servant's pay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
	Subsistence of both	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	48
								\$11	32
	Forage charged \$6 instead of \$8 per month, allow the difference for 2 months and 5 day	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	83
Ac't No. 2. Vou. 57.	Captain Samuel Perrin. Pay and subsistence charged for 3 days more than he was entitled to while returning home, and otherwise wrong calculated.								9 49
	Deduct for pay, \$3 26—subsistence, 60 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-		3 86
58	Captain John Cheatham :								
	Pay erroneously calculated, and travelling pay and subsistence overcharged. Requisite deduction,	-	-	-	-	-	-		2 45
59	Captain Peter B. Rogers :								
	Overpayment for pay—like cause	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4	52
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-		40
									4 12
60	Captain Samuel Scott :								
	Pay wrong calculated, and charged for 3 days more than he was entitled to, while travelling home	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4	64
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-		60
									4 04
61	Captain John Miller :								
	Travelling pay and subsistence overcharged, 2 days. His and his servant's pay prior to discharge, short charged one day.								
	Deduct for his pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1	85

	Do.	sub	sistence	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	
	Pay of servant after discharge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2	38½	
	Allow for one day prior thereto, short charged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25		
										<u>\$2 13½</u>	5 18½
62	Captain Benjamin Hatter:										
	Travelling allowance charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, and pay and subsistence over-calculated.										
	Deductions requisite for										
	Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$	3 26	
	Subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 80	
	Forage, to any allowance for which infantry officers are not entitled	-								35 32	40 38
64	Captain John Key:										
	Travelling allowance charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, and his charges wrong calculated.										
	Deduct for his pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3 14	
	Do. subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 20	
										<u>1 34</u>	
	Allow for undercharge in servant's pay, prior to discharge	-								0 21	
										<u>2 93</u>	
	Servant's pay after discharge, inadmissible	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2 67	5 6
65	Capt. William Ware:										
	Pay wrong calculated, and travelling allowance overcharged.										
	Over payments—Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3 35	
	Subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1 60	4 95

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

46

Ac't.No.2,Vou. 66	Capt. B. Frazier:							
	Overpayments—like cause.							
	Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 0 56
	Subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 60
								<u>1 16</u>
	Servants' pay after discharge, inadmissible	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 92½
								<u>\$ 3 8½</u>
67	Lieut. John Gray:							
	Pay overcharged, like cause	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 52
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 40
69	Lieut. John Lyon:							
	Overpaid for travelling allowance, and in consequence of error in calculation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 12
70	Lieut. John Swilling:							
	Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
71	Lieut. J. C. Watson:							
	Do. for pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 66
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 46
								<u>1 00</u>
72	Lieut. J. T. Coleman:							
	Pay overcalculated, like cause	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 46
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 20
73	Lieut. Samuel Burgess:							
	He is returned on the muster roll at the time of discharge of the company, as absent with leave. The charges for his pay and subsistence for nine days, as travelling allowance, after the company was discharged, are, therefore, inadmissible -							1 46
								<u>26</u>
								12 60

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		The other charge for pay is for two days less than he was entitled to - - - - -							1 80	10 80
74	Lieut. Eleazer Ferguson:									
	Pay wrong calculated -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 46	
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 20	
76	Lieut. John Loveless:									26
	Pay overcalculated -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 92	
	Subsistence do -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 40	
77	Ensign Josiah Todd:									1 32
	Pay overcharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 46	
	Subsistence do -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 80	
78	Ensign John Stevenson:									2 26
	Pay overcharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 67	
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 40	
79	Ensign Samuel Clarke:									27
	Pay overcharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 28	
	Subsistence do -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 80	
81	Ensign Jesse Bettis:									1 08
	Pay overcalculated -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 28	
	Subsistence do -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 40	
82	Ensign Lindsay Harper:									68
	Pay overcharged -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 67	
	Subsistence undercharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 40	
										27

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

Ac't No. 2. Vou. 85								
	Ensign John Hearst:							
	Pay overcharged	-	-	-	-	-	1 52	
	Subsistence do -	-	-	-	-	-	1 20	2 72
86	Ensign Philip Boyd:							
	Pay overcharged	-	-	-	-	-	0 28	
	Subsistence do -	-	-	-	-	-	0 40	68
87	Ensign William Reynolds:							
	Pay overcharged	-	-	-	-	-	1 63	
	Subsistence do -	-	-	-	-	-	1 20	2 83
92	James R. Jenkins, Drum-Major:							
	Pay charged at \$1 a month more than he was entitled to, and otherwise wrong calculated	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
95	Capt. John Miller's company:							
	The amount charged, includes the pay of John Aldridge, a private, who is stated to have died 6th February, 1814, which is not receipted for, and Paymaster Noble has credited it as unpaid by him	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 93
96	Capt. John Key's company:							
	Amount charged	-	-	-	-	-	1,499 05	
	Amount of the roll, only	-	-	-	-	-	1,494 85	4 20
97	Capt. B. Hatter's company:							
	Amount charged	-	-	-	-	-	1,504 96	
	Amount of the roll	-	-	-	-	-	1,504 49	4

[Rep. No. 141.]

Capt. John Cheatham's company, (10th Jan. to 23d March, 1814:)

Pay charged for Henry McAry, who died 8th February -	14 93
Pay charged for Richard McAry, who died 4th February -	13 86

28 79

Henry's pay amounted to only - - - - -	8 15
--	------

Richard's do do - - - - -	7 00
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15 15

13 64

99 Captain P. Halloway's company, (10th January to 25th March:)

Overpayment to Jacob Husky, a private, who is stated on the muster-roll to have been discharged on the 21st January, and whose pay is charged to the time of discharge of the company, exclusive of travelling allowance - - - - -

14 32

100 Captain William Ware's company:

Amount charged - - - - -	\$1,573 28
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Amount of the roll - - - - -	1,572 28
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1 00

101 Captain Samuel Scott's company:

Amount charged - - - - -	1,183 01
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Amount of the roll - - - - -	1,179 02
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3 99

102 Captain Samuel Perrin's company:

Amount charged - - - - -	1,350 58
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The amount of the roll, exclusive of the pay of S. Foster, jun. (separately charged,) is - - - - -

1,349 24

1 34

Charge (see Paymaster General's book, page 40,) for pay of Samuel Foster, private of Captain Perrin's company, January to March, 1814 He is stated on the muster-roll to have been discharged 23d Feb. 1814, and was therefore entitled (including 11 days' travelling pay) to only

5 37

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

50

[Rep. No. 141.]

	Add for pay of Arthur Rhodes, drummer in same company, receipted for on the roll, but presumed not to have been paid, Paymaster Noble having charged himself therewith in his account with the State, (see page 39 of the Paymaster General's book,) - - -	9 60	
			14 97
	<i>Major Howard's Detachment.</i>		
1	Captain Richard F. Howard's company:		
	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book - - -	222 68	
	do in Paymaster Markley's account - - -	202 66	
		20 02	
	The charge in Paymaster Markley's account exceeds the amount receipted for on the roll - - - - -	2 94	
			22 96
2	Captain R. A. Darby's company:		
	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book - - -	205 88	
	Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account, and receipted for on the roll - - - - -	168 11	
			37 77
3	Captain Richard Cunningham's company:		
	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book - - -	214 62	
	Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account - - -	143 34	
		71 28	
	Roll over-added - - - - -	40	
			71 68
4	Captain P. Kennedy's company:		

	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book	-	-	-	221 55	
	Amount received for on the roll, and charged in Paymaster Markley's account	-	-	-	158 83	62 72
5	Captain Appleby's company:					
	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book	-	-	-	117 66	
	Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account, and received for on the roll	-	-	-	28 86	88 80
	It appearing by a receipt in favor of Martin Strobel, that he paid \$21 54, for pay of a sergeant and eleven privates of Captain Appleby's company, (not received for on the roll,) this sum will be allowed on proof of its having been paid to him by the State.					
6	Captain Prioleau's company:					
	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book	-	-	-	157 96	
	Amount received for on the roll, and charged in Paymaster Markley's accounts	-	-	-	119 00	
7	Captain William Cattell's company:					38 96
	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book	-	-	-	175 59	
	Amount charged in Paymaster Markley's account	-	-	-	141 43	
					34 16	
	Paymaster Markley's charge exceeds the amount received for on the roll				14 00	48 16
8	Captain William Daingerfield's company:					
	Amount charged in Paymaster General's book	-	-	-	122 92	
	Amount in Paymaster Markley's account, and received for on the roll				42 14	80 78
	Charges for pay of the Paymaster General, disallowed by the Secretary of War				-	945 00
	Total amount deducted from Colonel Cochran's account	-	-	-	-	\$19,526 46

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

52

	Total amount of Colonel Cochran's disbursement charged by South Carolina	47,588 07
	Amount admitted to the credit of the State of South Carolina on Colonel Cochran's accounts - - - - -	28,061 61
	<i>Account of W. B. Mitchel, Quartermaster General.</i>	
6	Elam Sharp, for cleaning and oiling guns, &c. Disallowed. Not a proper charge against the United States - - - - -	50 00
12	General William Butler, advance disallowed. This sum appears to have been paid over by General Butler to Colonel Mayo, and by him to Tandy Moss, the Quartermaster of Col. Youngblood's regiment, for the purchase of provision, for which an allowance is made in Colonel Lehre's account - - - - -	500 00
20	J. Murden for boards and scantling overcharged - - - - -	50
24	J. B. Earle, advance disallowed. No vouchers for his disbursements, - - - - -	2,000 00
25	J. B. White, for services as Deputy Quartermaster General, from 1st October, 1813, to 31st January, 1814. Suspended for further explanation. - - - - -	396 00
	Advances to wagoners, to bear their expenses to camp Alston, at twenty cents each, per day. No voucher. Suspended for explanation. Hire is charged for every team employed in the transportation of baggage of Lieutenant Colonel Youngblood's regiment to camp Alston, at five dollars for every fifteen miles travel, and the charges state the drivers to be included - - - - -	8 40
28	J. B. White, for services as Deputy Quartermaster General, from 1st to 28th February, 1814. Suspended for further explanation - - - - -	96 00
31	Gabriel Long, team hire disallowed - - - - -	170 00
33	Samuel Scott, do do - - - - -	40 00
35	Agrippa Cooper, do do - - - - -	170 00
36	Jeremiah Mobley do do - - - - -	165 00
52	Jeremiah Mobley do do - - - - -	170 00

[Rep. No. 141.]

	The foregoing five charges for team hire are disallowed, under a decision of the Secretary of War, allowing only eight teams for the transportation of the baggage, &c., of Lieutenant Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments.			
53	J. B. White, for services as Deputy Quartermaster General, from the 1st to 31st March, 1814. Suspended for further explanation	-	-	\$98 00
58	Francis Baker, for keeping horses of the State. Suspended for further explanation	-	-	24 00
59	William Joyner, carting and storing corn for the State horses, &c. Suspended for further explanation	-	-	25 00
60	Samuel Hall, for superintending and delivering wagons and horses belonging to the State. Suspended for further explanation	-	-	17 00
61	Isaiah Wright, corn for the horses belonging to the State. Suspended for further explanation	-	-	40 00
63 & 65	John Thomas, services in the arsenal; suspended for further explanation	-	-	38 50
66	John Spring, for a frame building in the arsenal yard; suspended for further explanation	-	-	188 41
70	John Schriver, for stocking muskets, &c.; disallowed; the charge not being a proper one against the United States	-	-	508 00
72 & 76	John Thomas for services in the arsenal; suspended for further explanation	-	-	10 00
74 75 & 80	William D. Brown, for work at the magazine guard house; A. Beckman, for sashes for do; John Stent, for posts for do; suspended for further explanation	-	-	180 00
82	Jeremiah Bulfinch, for transportation of ammunition from Charleston to Coosawatchie, 31st January, 1815; suspended for explanation; charges for transportation of stores from one arsenal or place of deposite to another, are not proper charges against the United States, unless the articles were for militia actually in service, or the transportation ordered by a United States' officer	-	-	40 00
84	M. Kelly, for knives; inadmissible	-	-	6 00
	Quartermaster General's account overadded	-	-	10
	Charge for munitions of war loaned by the State to the United States, disallowed; the articles having been already paid for to the State by the United States, as appears by the receipt of Colonel James Carson, Commissary General of the State, being voucher No. 8 of the account of Major Champlain, for the 3d quarter of 1814	-	-	3,516 70

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

54

	Total amount deducted from W. B. Mitchel's account	- - - -	8,457 61
	Total amount of his disbursements, ascharged by South Carolina	- - - -	13,856 04
	Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said Mitchel's accounts	- - - -	5,398 43
	<i>Account of Simon Magwood.</i>		
1 to 5	Charges for forage for Major Howard's detachment, \$888 48.		
	Major Howard's requisitions are for thirteen days' forage for 100 horses; the hay charged for, exceeds, by 1,367 lbs. the quantity allowed by regulations for 100 horses for 13 days; and by 2 bundles, the quantity receipted for by Major Howard's Quartermaster, and his receipts are also for five bushels of corn less than charged for:		
	Therefore, deduct for 1,367 lbs. of hay, at 2½ cents	- - - \$30 75½	
	5 bushels corn, at 87½ cents	- - - 4 37½	
			35 13
6 to 41	Charges for forage for horses belonging to the State—June to November, 1813. Suspended for explanation	- - - -	1,436 86
42	John Gell, for stabling and feed for the horses of Captain Daingerfield's company of cavalry, at 75 cents per day for each horse; disallowed. The company was part of Major Howard's detachment, and there is no proof that forage for these horses was not included in his requisitions. See Note No. 1	- - - -	120 00
	Simon Magwood, for services as Foragemaster General, 31st May to 15th November, 1813. Suspended for explanation. No provision, by any law of the United States, for an officer of this description	- - - -	412 50
Ac't No. 2	Simon Magwood, for services in same capacity, from November, 1813, to April, 1814	- - - -	375 00
1 to 84	Forage for horses belonging to the State, November, 1813, to April, 1814	- - - -	864 33
Ac't No. 3.	Forage for horses belonging to the State, April, May, and June, 1814. Suspended for explanation	- - - -	40 18

[Rep. No. 141.]

R. G. Waring, for forage for horses of a detachment guarding ammunition from Charleston to Camden, October, 1814. See note No. 82, Quartermaster General's account	55 66
Total amount deducted from S. Magwood's account - - - - -	3,339 66
Total amount of his disbursements, as charged by South Carolina - - - - -	4,384 63
Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina, on said Magwood's accounts -	1,044 97

Accounts of Colonel Tucker.

1 Lieutenant Colonel Starling Tucker:

There are no muster rolls. By the pay rolls of the respective companies, it appears that the regiment commenced its services on the 1st, and was discharged on the 31st March, 1814.

Colonel Tucker's pay, exclusive of travelling allowances, being charged so as to include the 1st of April, a deduction is requisite, of - - - \$2 00

His pay, while travelling from home to the place of rendezvous, and from the place of discharge, home, together 250 miles, amounts to only \$26 28, and \$33 33 being charged, a further deduction is necessary, of - - - 7 05

Forage overcharged - - - - - 20

9 25

3 Major Samuel Cannon:

Charge for pay while travelling 172 miles - - - - - 20 00

Amount to which he was entitled - - - - - 15 11

4 89

Subsistence while travelling, twice charged - - - - - 9 60

Forage while travelling, inadmissible - - - - - 4 00

18 49

3 Major Robert Woods:

Charge for travelling pay 230 miles - - - - - 25 54

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[Rep. No. 141.]

	He was entitled to only	- - - - -	20 23	
			<hr/> 5 31	
	Charge for servant's pay	- - - - - \$12 00		
	Entitled thereto only from the time of arrival at the place of rendezvous, to the day of discharge, one month	- - - - - 8 00		
			<hr/> 4 00	
	Forage overcharged	- - - - -	0 16	
			<hr/>	9 47
4	Joshua Miller, wagon-master:			
	He has charged for 100 rations of forage, at 20 cents	- - - - -	20 00	
	Allow for forage for the same period, as pay is charged for (1st March to 19th April, longer, by several days, than other officers charged for,) at \$8 per month	- - - - -	13 06	
5	J. B. O'Neal, Judge Advocate;		<hr/>	6 94
	Travelling pay, and subsistence, charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day, making a difference of 3 days; forage charged for 2 horses, at \$6 per month each, for 43 days, (after deducting for 10 days' forage drawn,) which period includes the time he was travelling, he can be allowed only for forage prior to discharge, at \$8 per month, for each horse.			
	Deduct for pay	- - - - -	5 00	
	Subsistence	- - - - -	2 40	
	Forage	- - - - -	1 97	
6	Daniel Long, Surgeon:		<hr/>	9 37
	He has charged for forage for 1 month and 24 days,	- - - - -	18 00	
	Deduct for 3 days drawn,	- - - - -	0 60	
			<hr/> 17 40	

He states that he was detained 8 days after the discharge of the regiment, to take care of the sick. The regiment appears, by the rolls, to have entered on service on the 1st, and to have been discharged on the 31st March, 1814, for which period, and for the 8 days he was detained, (after deducting for 3 days' forage drawn,) an allowance is made at \$ 8 per month,

		9 33	
		—	8 07
8	John Fowle, Foragemaster:		
	Pay calculated at \$40 instead of \$ 30 per month, and for 11 instead of 8 days, while travelling home after discharge, 160 miles, overpayment,		11 79
9	Quartermaster Sergeant A. Durhee:		
	Pay overcharged, - - - - -		35
14	Paymaster William Cowan:		
	Charge for forage, - - - - -	13 60	
	Entitled to an allowance for forage for one month, - - -	8 00	
		—	
		5 60	
	Charge for expense of himself and horse, while travelling home, 11 81		
	Entitled to an allowance for 11 days' subsistence, 6 60		
		—	
		5 21	
		—	
		10 81	
	Allow for two days' pay while travelling to place of rendezvous, 2 85		
		—	6 97
16	James Barnes, Drum-major:		
	Pay calculated at \$12 instead of \$11 per month, - - - - -		1 41
17	Moses Cole, Fife major:		
	Pay calculated at \$12 instead of \$11 per month, - - - - -		1 41

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

56

Company Officers.

1	Captain Samuel Parsons:	
	Travelling pay, charged at 15 instead of 20 miles per day—overpayment,	\$5 10
2	Lieutenant Aaron Jones:	
	Travelling pay twice charged, and calculated at 15 instead of 20 miles per day—overpayment,	15 86
3	Ensign John Moseley:	
	Pay for 17 instead of 13 days, charged for travelling 250 miles—overpayment,	2 58
4	Captain Lewis Hogg:	
	Pay for travelling 195 miles, charged for 13 instead of 10 days—overpayment,	\$3 91
	Rations overcharged,	40
		4 31
6	Benjamin Duckett, Ensign, 19 days, and afterwards Lieutenant:	
	Pay while travelling 203 miles, charged for 13 instead of 10 days, and otherwise wrong calculated—overpayment,	4 09
8	Captain Benjamin Lewis:	
	Pay over-calculated,	4 21
9	Lieutenant Nicholas Harding:	
	Travelling pay twice charged and erroneously calculated—overpayment	\$14 18
	Subsistence short charged	1 60
		12 58
10	Elisha Adair:	
	For services in Captain Lewis' company, 15 days as lieutenant, and 16 as ensign. Lieut. Harding having been paid as lieutenant from the 8th March, E. Adair can be allowed as such only up to that day. His pay is, besides, erroneously calculated, and charged for 13 instead of	

[Rep. No. 141.]

	10 days, while travelling 200 miles—overpayment	-	-	4 64	
	Subsistence overcharged	-	-	6	
12	Lieut. Joseph Lever:				4 70
	His travelling pay is included in his first charge, (27th February to 12th April,) and afterwards separately charged, and for 12 instead of 9 days, the distance being 180 miles—overpayment	-	-	-	14 86
13	Ensign Daniel Dewalt:				
	Similar overpayment	-	-	-	9 21
14	Captain Geo. M'Creless:				
	Pay charged for 13 instead of 10 days, while travelling 195 miles—overpayment	-	-	4 00	
	Subsistence overcharged	-	-	0 60	
15	Lieut. George Schoppert:				4 60
	Pay for 12, and subsistence for 11 days, instead of for 9 days, charged for travelling allowance 180 miles—overpayment	-	-	-	3 80
16	Lieut. Robert Nance:				
	Similar overpayment	-	-	-	3 30
21	Captain Charles Gillam:				
	Pay for 12 instead of 9 days, charged for travelling 180 miles—overpayment	-	-	4 00	
	Allow for a day's pay while marching from home to place of rendezvous	-	-	1 42	
22	Lieut. Abraham Dyson:				2 58
	His travelling pay is charged twice, and for three days more than he was entitled to—overpayment	-	-	-	14 93
23	Ensign William Johnson:				
	Like overpayment	-	-	-	8 49
24	Captain James Vaughan:				
	Travelling pay charged for 14 days. The pay roll of his company states the distance to the place of rendezvous to be 30 miles, and from the place of discharge home 180 miles: pay for 11 days is all that can be allowed—overpayment	-	-	-	3 81

DEDUCTIONS—Continued.

25	Lieut. Wiet Chandler: Like overpayment (except that the charge is for 15 days)	\$3 86
26	Ensign Lewis Ball. Pay charged for a longer period, while travelling, than allowed by law; and also wrong calculated—overpayment	1 58
27	Captain John Smyly. Pay for travelling 180 miles; charged for 12 instead of 9 days. Overpayment	4 00
28	Lieut. Thomas Riddlesperger; like overpayment	3 00
29	Ensign William Cannon. His travelling pay is twice charged, and the first charge is for two days more than he was entitled to. Overpayment,	8 78
30	Captain Reuben Powell. Travelling allowance, (distance 255 miles) charged for 17 instead of 13 days. Overpayment,	7 50
32	Ensign William Osborn. Travelling pay overcharged,	2 09
33	Lieutenant Joseph Davenport, and six others, for services as paymaster's guard from camp Alston to Charleston, and thence home; out 10 days, from 31st March, 1814; suspended for explanation. The persons composing the guard, (except two, one of whom was the forage-master,) were part of Captain Caldwell's company of cavalry; and the period here charged for is included in that for which they were paid on the rolls for travelling allowance,	70 00
	Captain Smyly's company. Overpayments to five privates, discharged 17th March, 22 cents each,	1 10
	Wagoners' accounts:	
5	March Duncan. Over-addition,	\$10 00
	One item short charged,	5 00
		5 00
6	William Gillam. \$65 instead of \$60, charged for hire, whilst going to camp Alston, 180 miles, at \$5 for every 15 miles,	5 00
	Account of Colonel Tucker, for provisions, &c., purchased:	
21	Isaac Cohen and Co. Charge for 25 bushels corn, furnished 17th March, 1814. Disal-	

lowed. Messrs. Cohen having been paid for the same by Simon Magwood, For- agemaster General, per order of the wagonmaster of Colonel Tucker's regiment, and the amount charged in S. Magwood's account, No. 2, - - - - -	25 00
Charge for interest on the balance due from the State to Col. Tucker. Not admissible against the United States, - - - - -	34 61
Total amount deducted from Colonel Tucker's accounts, - - - - -	\$375 04
Total amount of Colonel Tucker's accounts, as charged by the State of S. Carolina, -	13,779 12
Amount admitted to credit of the State of South Carolina, on Col. Tucker's accounts,	\$13,404 08

Accounts of William Singleton.

Amount charged by the State. (See General Account and Paymaster General's book, page 22) - - - - -	\$5,779 55
Amount of Lieut. Bailey's roll, - - - - - 629 45 allowed,	
Deduct for Snyder, not receipted, - - - - - 34 93	
Overcharged, - - - - - 25	
<hr/> 35 18	
	594 27
Amount of Ensign Snyder's roll, - - - - -	132 00
Amount of Captain Bedon's roll, after deducting a sum twice charged, -	481 44
Amount of Lieut. Lawton's receipt, - - - - -	95 80
Amount of Captain Singleton's roll, - - - - - 521 92	
Deduct for Lieut. Patrick and his servant, not receipted for, 88 20	
Servant twice charged, - - - - - 13 00	
<hr/> 101 20	
	420 72
Amount of Capt. Stroman's roll, - - - - - 213 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Deduct for error in calculation, - - - - - 1 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	
<hr/> 212 03	

Amount of Captain Meggett's roll	-	-	-	663 38	
Amount of Captain Barnwell's roll	-	-	826 52		
Deduct for Lieutenant Lawton, separately charged	-	-	60 00		
				<u>766 52</u>	
Amount of field and staff receipt roll, and of the pay and emoluments of Lt. Col. Youngblood, Dr. Rhodes, and Paymaster Singleton	-	-		1,278 91	
					<u>\$4,645 07</u>
Total amount deducted from William Singleton's accounts	-	-	-		1,134 48
Total amount of William Singleton's accounts, as charged by South Carolina	-	-	-		<u>5,779 55</u>
Amount admitted to credit of South Carolina, on W. Singleton's account	-	-	-		<u>\$4,645 07</u>
<i>Accounts of Major John Wilson.</i>					
The charges for pay, &c. of Major Wilson and Thaddeus Sobieski, his assistant, disallowed; Major Wilson having been paid by the Commissioners on Fortifications, for the defence of Charleston, as chief engineer, at \$93 per month, from 5th October, 1814, to 11th March, 1815, inclusive; and Thaddeus Sobieski having been paid by the same commissioners, for services as assistant engineer, at \$58 per month, from 1st October, 1814, to 31st December, 1815; which payments have been allowed by the United States, on settlement of the account of the commissioners					456 00
Total amount deducted from Major Wilson's account	-	-	-	-	<u>456 00</u>
Total amount of Major Wilson's account as charged by South Carolina	-	-	-	-	<u>688 32</u>
Amount admitted to credit of South Carolina on his accounts	-	-	-	-	<u>232 32</u>

Accounts of R. Y. Hayne, Quartermaster General.

1	William Sims, for cutting, welding, and putting on the tire to the wheels of tumbrels, in Dec. 1814. Suspended for explanation: no evidence that the work was rendered necessary by use of the tumbrels in the public service	46 77
8	Aaron Richardson, for four days' hire of a team, transporting baggage of a detachment to the Sisters' ferry, in Jan. 1815; suspended for further explanation. It cannot be found that either Quartermaster Gillison or General Cuthbert, by whom the account is certified, was in service. The militia in service at this time were called out by United States' authority; they were paid and subsisted by the United States; and payments to a very large amount for the transportation of their baggage, were made by Major Champlain; whether or not, he provided transportation in this case cannot be ascertained, the name of the officer who commanded the detachment not being stated	20 00
9	William Givens, for quartering Sergeant Cole and eleven dragoons, who were ordered to Beaufort, to escort and guard arms to Coosawachie, 14th Oct. 1814; disallowed. It appears by the draft of J. B. White's letter to Gen. Cuthbert, (by whom W. Given's account is certified,) dated 22d September, 1814, that an order was issued, "for arming such companies of General Cuthbert's brigade as were within supporting distance of the sea-coast," and that they were to be supplied from the arsenal at Beaufort; there is no evidence that any of these companies had been then called into service, and the expense is not therefore properly chargeable to the United States	34 50
11	John Rodgers, for hire of his team, from camp Alston to his house, 165 miles; this is presumed to be embraced in voucher 19, of Col. Hayne's account; but, if it is not, it is then disallowable under the Secretary of War's decision, allowing only eight teams for Col. Youngblood's regiment	55 00
13	Auppe Cooper, for team hire	220 00
14	Gab. Long, for team hire	220 00
	The two foregoing charges disallowed under the Secretary of War's decision, allowing only eight teams for Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments.	

18	Artemas B. Darby, quartermaster 22d regiment militia, for hire of a team for the transportation of Capt. Utsey's company to the Two Sister's ferry, in February, 1815; suspended for explanation; no such company can be found to have been in service; see note on voucher No. 8 - - - - -	75 00
20	George I. Strother, for hire of his team from camp Alston, home, in March, 1814; disallowed; before charged. See his account in voucher 52 of J. W. White's account - - - - -	55 00
1	Samuel M'Conahay, for services of his team, transporting baggage of Major Meadow's detachment to Georgetown, in Nov. 1814. Major Meadows was an officer of Lieut. Col. Alston's regiment, which appears to have been called out; and marched to Georgetown, in Nov. 1814, to relieve Major Gasque's detachment. The regiment was in the United States' service, and consisted of only five companies. Maj. Meadows states, in a certificate, that the other wagons could not have the above baggage. The U. States' officer in the quartermaster's department at Georgetown, B. S. Hart, paid for the hire of five teams, and Major Champlain paid for the hire of a sixth team; on Major Meadow's certificate \$910 appear to have been paid for the hire of these six teams. This account also, it is evident, was presented to Major Champlain, and it is presumed he considered it an improper one, and refused to discharge it - - - - -	140 00
23	Capt. Zach. Meriwether, for a payment to Isaac Logan, for the transportation of the baggage, &c. of Captain Meriwether's company, in Feb. 1815; disallowed; Major Champlain paid for the hire of nine teams, on account of Col. Austin's regiment, of which this company was a part - - - - -	25 00
Total amount deducted from R. Y. Hayne's accounts - - - - -		886 25
Total amount of R. Y. Hayne's accounts, as charged by South Carolina - - - - -		2,888 39
Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on Col. Hayne's accounts - - - - -		2,002 14

Accounts allowed by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina.

Murdoch Murchison, for nine days' service as quartermaster in conveying 27th regiment of drafted militia from Marion court-house to Georgetown, in Nov. 1814; nine days' services of his wagon and team, and for 254 rations stated to have been furnished to the militia during the march on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th November, 1814. The regiment which then marched to Georgetown, was that commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Alston, and F. M. Baxter was mustered and paid as the quartermaster thereof. With respect to the charge for team-hire, see the remark on Samuel McConahay's account, vou. 21, of Quartermaster General R. Y. Hayne's account. Col. Alston's first requisition on the contract includes subsistence for the days charged in the above account, for 430 men, and which have been paid for by the United States. Major Champlain paid for marching subsistence of a detachment of 209 men of the regiment, at one ration per day each, including the same days. The regiment, as appears by Col. Alston's ration returns, had not more than 540 men, after they were all assembled. Quartermaster Murchison's account is not supported by any other testimony than his own, and the proof of the payment of it by the State, is wanting - - - - \$ 86 22

Dr. James H. Davidson: his charges for services are over-calculated - - - - 2 83

Reuben Roberts, for 1080 lbs. of bacon furnished to a detachment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Alston, in February, 1815. He states in his petition, that Mr. Roddy, (who was the United States' contractor,) admitted the justice of his claim, but objected to the form of the certificate he had taken, and which has since been lost. It appears by Major Champlain's accounts, that, in January, 1815, he entered into a contract with John Ling, (who, as Col. Steedman states, was a clerk of Roddy,) for the supply of rations to a regiment of South Carolina militia, on its march to the Two Sisters ferry, on the Savannah river; and on returns certified by Lieut. Col. Austin, whose regiment entered the service on the 1st and 4th February, 1815, payments were made to Mr. Ling for complete rations for the regiment, from the 2d to the 18th February, 1815, by Major Champlain. From the 18th February, the regiment was subsisted by Mr. Roddy, as appears by Lieut. Col. Austin's returns, with Roddy's accounts. It is Mr. Roddy, therefore, and not the United States, who is properly chargeable for the bacon; and the proof of the State having paid for it, is wanting - - - - 202 50

Dr. Charles Drayton, for cattle, &c. impressed for the use of men under command of Captains Singleton and Jenkins, 27th and 29th May, 1813. There is no proof that these officers were then in service, nor of the value of the cattle, &c. impressed. The Legislature appropriated only \$ 30, and of the payment of that sum the proof is wanting - - - - 30 00

Captain Samuel Bigham, seven months' interest charged on his disbursements. Not admissible - - - - 14 21

Artemas B. Darby, for rations furnished Captain John Utsey's company of South Carolina militia, on its march to the Two Sister's ferry, in February, 1815. No evidence can be found of the service of this company. See remark on vou. 18, of Q. M. General Hayne's account - - - - 93 80

Total amount deducted from accounts allowed by Legislature 429 56
Total amount of said accounts, as charged by South Carolina 1,571 60

Amount admitted to the credit of South Carolina on said accounts \$1,142 04

Recapitulation of Deductions.

Total amount suspended for further proof, &c. - - 6,027 01
Do wholly disallowed - - 42,331 15
Do referred to Ordnance Department - - 57,413 60

Total amount deducted from South Carolina accounts \$105,771 76

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 13th January, 1827.

SIR: Agreeably to the request made of me by you, I have had prepared, and now enclose, a copy of all the deductions made from the accounts of the State of South Carolina for military expenditures during the late war, together with a copy of the official statement thereof, as adjusted at this office during the past year. After stating the reasons for each respective deduction, you will find at the end of the list, that

The whole amount suspended for further proof, is - \$6,027 01
Do wholly deducted, is - - 42,331 15
Do referred to the Ordnance Department, is 57,413 60

Making an aggregate amount of deductions - \$105,771 76

I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER,

Auditor.

ALEXANDER SPEER, Esq.

Comptroller General of the State of South Carolina.

The State of South Carolina in account with the United States.

		TO GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MONEYS ADVANCED.	Balances due to certain States.
1821.	October 24.	For Warrant No. 8,552, on account - - - - -	\$114,000 00
	October 30.	For Warrant No. 8,580, on account - - - - -	15,000 00
1822.	June 15.	For Warrant No. 9,458, on account - - - - -	26,000 00
		For this sum, being the value of 7,000 flints, 25 spades, 9 axes and 5 slings, 4 officers' tents, 58 common tents, 132 knapsacks, 279 cartouch-boxes and belts, and 279 bayonet scabbards and belts, 680 brushes and prickers, 1 drum and 2 drum-sticks, 4 fifes, and 59 sets of tent poles, presumed to have been charged and allowed (as greater quantities of the same kind of articles were charged and allowed) in the accounts of Col. James Carson, Commissary General of Purchases of the State of South Carolina, and which sum (being the value of the aforesaid articles,) was paid to Col. Carson on the 31st July, 1814, by Major Samuel Champlain, United States' Deputy Quartermaster General—see voucher 8 of said Champlain's accounts—quarter ending 30th September, 1814 - - - - -	3,081 70
		For this sum, credited in the account current of Robert Y. Hayne, State Quartermaster General, as the proceeds of perishable articles sold by order of the Governor of South Carolina, the cost of which articles is supposed to be charged and allowed in the State accounts - - - - -	552 68
			158,634 38
		Balance due the United States - - - - -	9,333 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office, 5th Dec. 1826.

Examined by J. SEAVER, Clerk.

BY GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MONEYS ADVANCED.

Balances due to
certain States.

For disbursements made by Colonel James Carson, Commissary General of Purchases, on account of the late war; per his accounts current, lettered A and B, and numbered from 1 to 9, and vouchers filed therewith; also, see his book of accounts, labelled "Colonel James Carson, Commissary General of Purchases," and books of receipts in favor of Colonel Carson	\$47,156 21
For disbursements made by Governor Middleton; per his account current, and vouchers filed therewith	2,062 49
For disbursements made by Colonel Thomas Lehre, Commissary General of Issues; per his accounts current, numbered from 1 to 5, and vouchers filed therewith	21,249 50
For disbursements made by Colonel Charles B. Cochran, Paymaster General, and his deputies; per book of "Accounts of the different Paymasters, Officers, &c. &c." and vouchers filed therewith, numbered from 1 to 102, being principally for payments to Colonels Carter and Youngblood's regiments, and vouchers from 1 to 8, being payments to Major Howard's detachment	28,061 61
For disbursements made by William B. Mitchell, Quartermaster General, and his assistant J. B. White; per accounts current, and vouchers filed therewith	5,398 43
For disbursements made by Colonel Simon Magwood, Foragemaster General; per his accounts current, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and vouchers filed therewith	1,044 97
For disbursements made by Colonel Starling Tucker, on account of his regiment; per receipt rolls, and other vouchers filed therewith	13,404 08
For this sum, deducted by Colonel Tucker from one of his abstracts of payments as so much received of General Elmore, to whom the same was advanced by the State through J. B. Earle. See Colonel Tucker's accounts; and also voucher 24, of Quartermaster General W. B. Mitchell's account. (Had this sum not been deducted, the State would, of course, have been entitled to a credit for a like sum, on account of Colonel Tucker's disbursements)	940 62
For the subsistence of Colonel Tucker's regiment, according to the decision of the Secretary of War. The regiment after deducting the rations paid for on the rolls, was entitled to 18,424 rations, which, at 18 cents each, is equal to	\$3,316 32

From the foregoing, deduct the amount paid by Colonel Tucker for subsistence of his regiment, and allowed in his accounts - - - - -	\$871 31	
Deduct also the value of the provisions turned over to the Quartermaster of Colonel Tucker's regiment, by Tandy Moss, Quartermaster of Colonel Youngblood's regiment, which was allowed in Colonel Lehre's accounts - - - - -	420 50	
Deduct also the sum of three dollars, credited by Colonel Tucker in his accounts, as received by him for a steer's hide - - - - -	3 00	
	<hr/>	1,294 81
For the pay of the guard of the magazine at Charleston Neck, as per pay-roll - - - - -		2,021 51
For disbursements made by William Singleton, Paymaster of the 1st regiment of South Carolina militia; as per index to the accounts of the State, and his vouchers filed - - - - -		533 15
For disbursements made by Major John Jenkins, for Fort De Kalb, on the Island of St. Helena and the Beaufort artillery; as per index to the accounts of the State, and Major Jenkins' vouchers filed - - - - -		4,645 07
For disbursements made by Major John Wilson, as State Engineer; as per index to the accounts of the State, and Major Wilson's vouchers - - - - -		555 35
For disbursements made by Colonel Robert Y. Hayne, as Quartermaster General, per his account current, and vouchers filed therewith - - - - -		232 32
For sundry accounts allowed by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, for losses sustained, and services rendered by individuals; and also for articles supplied the troops; per statement and vouchers filed therewith - - - - -		2,002 14
For this sum, allowed by the Secretary of War for wipers, bullet drawers, bullet moulds, and screw drivers, purchased by John Vaughan; per statement, and vouchers filed therewith - - - - -		1,142 04
For this sum, allowed by the President of the United States for buildings destroyed, and damages done to the land across which the fortifications on Charleston Neck passed; per decision and documents filed therewith - - - - -		635 24
By balance due the United States - - - - -		18,215 94
		9,333 71
		<hr/>
		\$158,634 38

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, 21st September, 1826.

Stated by ROBERT READ, Clerk.

(G.)

Summary of the claims of the State of South Carolina.

1st. *Interest* on advances to the United States during the war, the sums so advanced having been drawn out of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, from a fund then drawing an average interest of about 12 per cent. which interest was lost by the State, though only 6 per cent. is now claimed.

2d. *Arms*, purchased by the State at about \$17, and furnished to the United States who have disposed of them as their own. This account has been adjusted at the proper department; and the question is, if the State shall be paid in arms, or in money? The State is willing to receive payment at \$12 a stand; and this can be made without costing the Government a dollar, by merely keeping the arms due us, in lieu of having the same number manufactured.

3d. *Cannon Balls*, manufactured by the State, in consequence of no supplies being furnished by the United States, and when essential to aid them in defence of Charleston; rejected by the United States after the peace, in consequence of their not being *exactly* conformable to the standard *prescribed after they were made*.

4th. *Blankets*, furnished to a small portion of the militia in the actual service of the United States, in consequence of their entire destitution, as proved by the memorial of the officers. Those men only were furnished who were totally destitute.

5th. *Transportation*. No more wagons were ever used than the situation of the troops rendered absolutely necessary; but, in the settlement of our claims, only eight have been allowed to any regiment of 1000 men. The claim is for the number actually paid for by the State, and without which the troops could not have been marched to the place of *rendezvous*.

6th. Commissions and other compensations necessarily paid by the State to the Commissary General, Paymaster General, and *other heads of departments*, under whom these expenditures were made, all of which are rejected, because these officers were not considered in the service of the United States.

7th. There are various other items included in the claim, which, either from their nature or the smallness of their amounts, are not now brought before the committee, some of which, it is believed, can be adjusted with officers of the proper department.

Remarks.

1st. Only a portion (it is believed less than half) of the amount actually expended by the State for military defence during the war, has been claimed of the United States, and this claim has been confined to troops actually received into the service of the United States, or recognised by them, and for arms, &c. furnished to *supply what the United States did not and could not furnish*.

2d. Of the amount claimed, a large sum has been rejected for irregularity, and want of vouchers, and \$ in addition, for the reasons before stated.

3d. The State made these advances to the Federal Government in consequence of being given to understand that the means of the Federal Government were inadequate, and under a resolution, unanimously passed by the Legislature, to aid the Government to the whole extent of the resources of the State, and to look to a period of peace for the settlement of her claims.



